HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S MINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 28,814—N... NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1892.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

McEWA...
As Supplied to...
Rs. 55...
Rs. 28...
The Finest Draught...
Am...
AGENTS:—CUTL...

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Akter...	...Friday.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Bro...	...12th Augt.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Wo...	...wne.19th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigh...	...ester.26th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1300	A. C. Longdin	...ell ..2nd Sept.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Bro...	...9th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1300	I. H. Moule...	...wne.16th "
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigh...	...Saturday.
B. CATHAY	2305	500	A Symons...	...24th Sept.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Bro...	...ll ...1st Oct.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	...8th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighe...	...wne.15th "
B.I. VALETTA	4819	1100	R. F. Briscoe	...22nd "
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Bro...	...29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to ... ...5th Nov.
Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London. ...wne.12th "
The Steamer marked B only does n... Brindisi, Malta, Brindisi.
These vessels proceed to Aden ... ...t proceed beyond transhipment there to Steamers proceeding ... and London.
† This vessel proceeds to Ade... ...nly and Passengers transhipment there to a Steamer for ... Brindisi, Marseilles. Passengers for Marseilles can ... only, and Passengers ... Brindisi and London. No ... proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Retu... Brindisi to Lond... ...n Railway Tickets from ... obtained at ... ...don by the Mail route can be the ... ...ed, and Coupons are issued f... ...nces in ... Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo.

August 11th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
" 25th.	" 22nd.	November 3rd.
	October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Mariani...	3,500	850	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa ...	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 500

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	F. Cosmovich	3,300	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1, 1892.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN MACNEIL," 2,500 tons, Captain J. SCHOFIELD, SAILING from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct, on or abo t the 8th August, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage Money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th July, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3289	S. Abray	...10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	...27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
FOREIGN BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given. One quantity will last 6 months applying every 10 or 15 days. Price Rs. 5 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 3-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
35, Raghoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, ... &c. &c., printed with neatness and ... at ... rates. ... forms for large ... Apply at "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH ... NG.
NAVIGATION ... INDIA STEAM
Intend... ...N COMPANY (LIMITED)
... to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 11th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security. DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WANTED.

WANTED
A COMPETENT NATIVE SUB-STOREKEEPER. Apply sending copies of certificates, to the MANAGER.
Jodhpore.-Bickaneer Railway, Jodhpore.

NOTICE.
THE CITY OF AHMEDABAD S. & M. Co., LD.
WANTED, a Competent MILL MANAGER who knows Carding and Spinning well, with handsome salary. Apply to
Messrs. MANIBHAI & NURSILAL & Co.,
Agents, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BILLIARD TABLE, ETC., FOR SALE.
THE Agent will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, offers for the purchase of a BILLIARD TABLE with Lamps, Cues, Balls and Marking Boards, several articles of Furniture, and Reading Books; same now on view at the Stores Office, Parel.
Offers must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd August, 1892.

MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.
WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.
Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.
MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.
MERGUI PEARL FISHERY.
TO BE SOLD at the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, Mergui, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Sole Right to obtaining Pearls and Pearl-Shells, otherwise called Mother-of-Pearl and Beche-de-Mere, on the banks of the Mergui Archipelago.
The banks will be sold in 5 Blocks separately or collectively to suit purchasers for 3 years commencing from 1st September, 1892.
The right to refuse any bid is expressly reserved.
Lessees will not be allowed to sub-let their leases without special sanction.
One quarter of annual amount of Purchase Money to be paid on day of Auction, and security to be given for due payment of balance in quarterly instalments.
Authorized Agents must attend sale in person. Bids by letter or telegram will not be accepted.
Further particulars to be obtained at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mergui, Lower Burma.
H. G. BATTEN,
Deputy Commissioner, Mergui.
Mergui, Deputy Commissioner's Office, the 8th July, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
Estate and Financial Agents. Rents and Debts Collected. Properties Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1753—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 3,000 hands.

NOTICES.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co.

Have much pleasure in announcing that

THEY HAVE ARRANGED

WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

TO REPRESENT

INDIAN ART-WARE

AND

MANUFACTURES

AT THE

FORTHCOMING WORLD'S

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT

CHICAGO U. S. A.

OPENING

1ST MAY, 1893.

THEY WILL THEMSELVES EXHIBIT

ON A

STRIKINGLY LARGE SCALE

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES

IN THEIR EVERY BRANCH,

FROM

ALL PARTS OF INDIA,

ON THEIR

OWN ACCOUNT

AND AT THEIR

OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of sale of Consignments of Art-ware of the most superior finish and quality for such an occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT the very latest

Although they prefer to purchase right out all Goods in the line

OF

ART MANUFACTURE,

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.

Notwithstanding accept such Articles on Commission.

JEWELLERY

OF

PURELY NATIVE DESIGNS

ONLY THEY WILL ACCEPT ON

COMMISSION ONLY.

Manufactures of Indian origin, not strictly Art-ware, Minerals, and Produce (excepting tea), such as only Samples, will be sent.

MESSRS. TELLERY & Co. undertake to represent, receive orders, conduct sales, and bring the Manufactures and Producers of all such in India into close contact with Buyers in America.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. are willing to purchase or to receive on Commission any scientifically arranged Religious, Instructive, or otherwise Interesting Collection.

They also undertake to arrange with Native States to exhibit the manufactures of their respective States separately in their Court.

Messrs. Tellery & Co. will compete for prizes for such exhibits only as are *bona fide* manufactured by them.

All Prizes awarded to Goods not *bona fide* manufactured by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be awarded to the actual makers.

Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co. will be glad if district officials and private gentlemen, interested in the furtherance of Indian Art Manufactures and Commerce will give this Notice as wide a circulation as possible.

For all further information and terms, please apply to—

S. J. TELLERY & Co.,
Delhi.

GENT'S LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE AND UNDERCLOTHING.
NEW STOCK.

BANIANS.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
Indian Gauze, with Half Sleeves, and strongly made.....Per Doz.	18 0	to	20 8
	27 0		30 0
Elastic Gauze Merino, pure Wool "	40 0	to	45 0
	46 0		51 0
White Merino, well finished..... "	27 0	to	30 0
	37 0		41 0
Do. Extra stout ..... "	56 0	to	33 0
	74 0		83 0
Natural Wool Merino ..... "	33 0	to	37 0
	40 0		45 0
Stout Shetland Lamb's Wool... "	71 0	to	79 0
	90 0		100 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

	Cash Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
Indian Gauze, superior finish. Per Doz.	29 0	to	33 0
	35 0		40 0
Elastic Gauze Merino, pure Wool "	46 0	to	52 0
	70 0		78 0
Natural Wool Merino..... "	29 0	to	33 0
	39 0		44 0
Stout White Merino, very Warm "	39 0	to	45 0
	70 0		78 0
Stout Shetland Lamb's Wool..... "	72 0	to	80 0
	96	to	106 0

CHOLERA BELTS,
Treacher's Speciality, perfect fitting.

Gent's Fine White Lamb's Woo	Each	2	8	2 14
" Superfine Scarlet do.	"	2	12	3 2
Ladies' Extra Fine, White do.	"	2	0	2 4
" " Superfine Scarlet Wool.	"	2	4	2 8

LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., have made a special purchase in Lisle Thread Half Hose, which will be found Highly Finished, Full Fashioned, and Perfectly Fast Dye.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
Navy Blue, in all sizes .....Per Doz.	18 0	to	21 8
	21 0		23 8
Seal Brown, in all sizes ..... "	16 8	to	18 8
	19 8		22 0
Fancy Stripes, in all sizes ... "	16 0	to	18 0
	20 0		22 8
Black, in all sizes ..... "	18 0	to	20 0
	22 0		24 8
White, in all sizes ..... "	20 0	to	22 8
	28 0		31 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP ½ TOLA NOTE PAPER.

	Rs. a.
Superfine Cream Laid Bank Note Paper	1 0
Superfine Cream Laid Court Envelopes, to match.	1 2
Cream Laid Bank Note Paper, 5 Quires.....	0 14
Do. do. Court Envelopes, to match.....	1 0
Half Tola Granite Note Paper, 5 Quires.....	0 12
100 Court Envelopes, to match.....	0 12
Parchment Bank Note Paper.....	1 2
Do. do. Envelopes, to match.....	1 2

FANCY NOTE PAPER AND CARDS.

	Rs. a.
Boxes Chit Paper and Envelopes to match, 48 Sheets Paper, which fit the Envelopes without folding .....Per Box	1 2
Invitation Cards, Lawn-Tennis, Musical Tea Invitations, containing 12 in each Box, with Envelopes, with suitable design.....Per Box	0 14
Cabinets of Paper, finest quality, with Envelopes	1 4
The Chromatic, Tinted Repped, small size.....	0 12
The Granite Paper, Albert size, each Box contains 5 Quires Paper and equal quantity of Envelopes, Per Box	1 12

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
N. B.—Owing to rapid FALL in EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA.
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 10.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a rose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing he same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MONSOON!!
THE MONSOON!!!
GENT'S WATERPROOFS,
PARAMATTAS, TWEEDS, CHECKS, ETC.
SUPERIOR HIGH CLASS GOODS.
SEWN SEAMS—FROM RS. 7 TO RS. 50.
PERFECT VENTILATION.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT M... ...TURERS,
R... ...LONDON.

ON EYESIGHT

WE frequently receive letters which merely say your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purc... communication like this necessarily involves delay ... which a little more explanation might prevent.

Consideration of the following simple conditi... readers to determine for themselves whether they ... from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define o... which your friends can see clearly, though your Visio... there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsight... remove the disability.

If in order to read a book you are obliged to ho... and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve i... find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pas... and objects at no great distance are shadowy and un... tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that G... improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer inju... wear them.

If the act of reading, easy at first at the distan... becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is t... igue and distress, the images becoming indistinct and c... aching tension over the eyes, which begin to water, ... incapable of continuing the effort, while it is a reli... distant objects, which can be clearly seen with c... sensations similar to the above occur under the age of ... is probably the cause, and the trouble may be enti... use of Glasses.

At an advanced age, if difficulty in reading begi... more particularly by artificial light, at night, if the ... more clearly when the light is strong enough by bein... from the eyes than formerly, and is indistinct, the ... each other, when held only twelve inches off, whi... normal and unimpaired, then we may reasonably as... accommodation exists, which can be compensated by G...

If the eyes are unpleasantly sensitive to a str... or inclination takes you out of doors in the da... summer months, Tinted Glare Glasses may be worn wi... and, if required, they can be supplied with any degree ... or positive power.

So much, at least, every person may decide him... sional help, and to this extent we may fairly hope for s... Spectacles properly adapted to correct the existing ... personal consultation is impossible. When any part ... to be diseased, or other complications are present, p... should be made, to the local Medical Officer.

PRICE LIST AND SIGHT TEST FOR SPECTACL... ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS & CO., L...
OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNADULTERAT...
PURE, AND WHOLES...

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHI...
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown...
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9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TE...
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AN...

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ...
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDE...
CUTLER, PALMER ...

SPECIAL NOTIC...
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT ...
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGY...
CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS ... the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

		Rs.	as.
No. 2	Medium Extra Fine	5	0
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FIRST ...

		Rs.	as.
No. 7	Small, for L...		
" 5	Medium ...		
" 4	Large		
" 6	Largest		

D. MACROPOL...
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM EN...
GREAT REDUCTION IN P...
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by ... KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a ... SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched ... PARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, ... and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINT... their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all S... Advance.

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OR
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(CAVALIER DEL... TU...
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND E... AST STR...

		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full.....		3	0
12 " "		5	0

		Rs.	as.
6 Cabinet, F...			
12 " " ...			

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could g... it at ...
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO ...
Ladies will be attended to by an Italia...
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., ...
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFORMANCE! LAST NIGHT!! DRAMATIC Co. time in Urdu their most Play of "ARRIED" ..., GRANT ROAD, ..., THE 6TH INST. ...on as usual. ...klab decidedly on Monday.

...ANKS will be CLOSED ... 8th August, 1892, ... under "The Negoti- ... 1881."

...PENINSULA RAILWAY.

...CAST-IRON PIPES, &c.

... of September, 1892, ...BAY to via CAWNPUR for ...Railway will be for ...ments of not less than one ...given annas (Re. 0-11-0) per ... Water-works in consignments of ...-one rupee, one anna and ...'s risk in all cases.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

...DEPARTMENT. BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH JULY, 1892. No. 3103.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ... Government, Financial Department, ..., 1892, for the SUPPLY of ... AMERICAN BOOKS, PERIO- ... for the service of the Govern- ...ensing calendar year 1893. The ... months and will terminate on ... all charges on account of post- ...according to Parcel Post Rates, ...ever, ... shall accompany each Tender ... Tenderers after the Contract ... must be marked outside "Tender ... American Publications." ... be obtained on written applica- ...ary to Government, Financial ... showing the names of, and ... the publications approximately re- ...tenders may be preferred according ... the currency of the Contract, ... not bind themselves to accept the ...

By order, Secretary the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, T. D. MACKENZIE, Chief Secretary to Government.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUND and UNDIVIDED PROFITS £143,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

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SCOTLAND ..... The Bank of Scotland. The Royal Bank of Scotland. The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.
AMSTERDAM ..... Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij & Gomperts.
ROTTERDAM ..... The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS ..... Andre Neuflize & Co.

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Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

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" Amoy ..... " BOYD & Co.
" Bangkok ..... " WINDSOR, WINDSOR & Co.
" Canton ..... " CREDIT LYONNAIS.
" Chefoo ..... " G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
" Durban ..... " NATAL BANK.
" Do. ..... " STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.
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" Saigon ..... " BANQUE D'INDO-CHINE.
" Shanghai ..... " MACLEAN, EATON & Co.
" Sourabaya ..... " G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
" Yokohama ..... " THE CHINA & JAPAN TRADING Co., Ltd. & HESSEN & MATHESON & Co.

In Australia ..... The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For one year, 4 per cent. p. a.
For shorter periods, terms on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application to

H. G. FIDLER, Agent.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

USE ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other Chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless, and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

F. S. MADON & CO., ... Near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, besides RESERVE FUND,	" 3,000,000
The THURINGIA ALGEMEINE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSURANCE" CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL in the above SIGNED, who can The FIRE and MARINE INSU... FAVOURABLE ...lars can be obtained ... apply to the UN... ...BROTHERS, Agents.

...VOLKART ...D BY ... & LECTURE ... MEISTETER

PROFESSOR JAMES DA... (In Pamphlet for ...Gazette, Reprinted from the Bom... ...its Press. August 2. Post free ... To be had at the Bombay Gaz... ...N.

SALES BY AUCTION & Co., ... FORT.

MERWEJEE JOHNST... ... & FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, WAY

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF Muncherjee C... Presidency, ... COMPANY, GARDENS, &c., ... Sell by Public ... Under ... from Khan Bahadur ... p.m., at the ... Engineer's Esplanade, ... rolled iron, ... brackets, ... pipes, &c. ... & Co. ... Bombay, August ...

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Banking Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances in that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1892, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1892.
2ND.—To sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 6th August, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JEEWANDAS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1892.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 39, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,116 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Breach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES, For Self and Co-Trustees.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

JOHN ROWLAND, late Permanent Way Inspector, Quetta.
MARIA ESPECIOZA PEREIRA e FONSECA (widow of ANTONIO Francisco Fonseca), late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant.
ISAAC PARKINSON, late Manager, Jafar Ali Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., Surat.
JOHN COCHRAN ARMSTRONG, late Ghat Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.
GABRIEL ROBERT SHEMAIN alias SHIMMING, late an Assistant Resident of Lower Colaba, Bombay.
HENRY WALMSLEY BRAY, late Captain, S. S. "Deccan."
CATHERINE ALICE BRAY, late wife of Henry Walmsley Bray, Captain S. S. "Deccan."
DERMOT LUCIEN OLEARY, late a Pilot in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust.
GEORGE BIRCH, late a Captain in her Majesty's 18th Hussars.
SERGT. HARTLEY, late of the 1st North Lancashire Regiment.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.

Admtr Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th July, 1892.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

BASU & NEPHEWS, CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Rope of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 ... to. wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be att... ...Powder ... &c., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & ... Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's and Blasting Powder.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"VICTORIA" TRADE MARK SEE WRAPPER "VICTORIA" BROWN WINDSOR, WHITE "VICTORIA" WINDSOR, LONDON "VICTORIA" GLYCERINE HONEY. Soap and Tablet. On Packet FOR THE SKIN. UNEQUALLED FOR The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD. INDIGNANT "VICTORIA" AND SEE The WORD on the Packet or Box.

URHUJ,

THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

MADAME DUBOIS, Jubulpore, C. P.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT St., LONDON, W.

SITUATED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE, CONVENIENT, AND HEALTHY POSITION IN LONDON, Near the Best Shops, &c.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE TARIFF.

MANAGER.—MR. WALTER GOSDEN.

NOTES, INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	93
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD., 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-85th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day."

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nerve tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. "is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaria* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Scatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane as it operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passiva discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gro Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant (*"Turnera Aphrodisiaca"*), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA (EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER, CAMBRIAN MILLS, W... STREET, LI...OL, ENGLAND. AGENTS W... IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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Send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO., Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers, BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

DR. DE JONGH'S KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noticed in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the purity and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the sured benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. OROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLE BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Dealers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: 31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN, Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG. HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NEW YORK. PEKING. PENANG. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 75 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... " 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Raiwary Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board, E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

...AN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE. INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

IN USE 100 YEARS. THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND. DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swelling, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities, amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on the most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£43,553
" 1880	£333,0...
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.....£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881.....£4,672,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886.....£5,575,011 |

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,650
Bank of Bengal	40,000	100	all	3 pr. ct.	1,030
Bankof Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chaz. Morcantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		440
Albert (Kamrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	127½
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	345
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1,450
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
French	300	500	all	100	851
Harvey and Sabapathy	50	500	500	50	850
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all		1383
Shangauna	240	450	450		475
Madhavpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		325
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	63
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	570
Munmar M	1,000	2-0	all	Rs. 35	85
New Berar	1,200	500	300	Rs. 55	924½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	627½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		1,50
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	403
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sind	450	2,000	750	135	1,150
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	378	200	all	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	200	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	30	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	...	20	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Cowasjee Jehangir Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	705xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	121	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	455
Coral Mills Co.	5,898	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	963
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	700
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,000
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Hingoli Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,105
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedmadar manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khanjee and Mangf. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Maclanjburg Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	101
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Madras Mills	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,550
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil.	nor
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 124	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	2	1,230
Soonderbai	750	1,000	1,000	30	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	299½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	267½
Sta of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	300	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	1,700
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	7 0
					500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	50	150	74	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Balfam Bros.	100	100	100	10	95 xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	2 88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800 xd.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	3,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Robertson & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Mahurance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,5 0	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co.		100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Foot Co		100	100	9 pr. ct.	6
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Orisha Jute Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Firelin.	230	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Tata & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	840
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	98
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-10
China Leaf	"	24-9 Nominal.
Pezin, Bar Gold old	"	24-6 "
Do. do. new	"	24-2 "
Australia do.	"	23-2
Bombay do.	"	23-5
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Drazers	"	15-13
Bar Silver 17 Betweens	"	109-7
Do. 17 do.	"	108-10
Carolas Dollars	"	730 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	723 "
Java-Francs	"	308 "

EVERYBODY may be called upon to afford assistance to drowned persons while the doctor is being sent for, and Professor Laborde's simple method for restoring breath when all other means have failed deserves to be universally known. A Paris correspondent says that the other day at a watering-place in Normandy two bathers, a young man and a boy, who were unable to swim, went out of their depth and disappeared. They were brought on shore inanimate, and were taken to the village. Two doctors were sent for, but the young man gave no sign of life, and they declared he was dead. M. Laborde, who was fishing at half-an-hour's distance, came up as soon as he heard of the accident. He examined the body, and found that the extremities were cold and the heart had stopped. Then taking hold of the root of the tongue he drew it violently forward, giving it a succession of jerks in order to excite the reflex action of the breathing apparatus, which is always extremely sensitive. At the end of a few minutes a slight hiccough showed that the patient was saved. In addition to the usual restorative means, Professor Laborde, in extreme cases, rubs the chest with towels soaked in hot and nearly boiling water, although the skin is blistered by this.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 p.m.
The Gun Club Meeting Love Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.
Back Bay Baths, Boughton Cup Race.
"Sultan Fareed," Royal Theatre, Grant Road, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Manica (s), from Zanzibar; and Trevorian (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Assyria (s), from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—City of Dundee (s), for Liverpool; Siam (s), Aden; Ailsa Craig (s), Amsterdam; and Culna (s), Calcutta, &c.

'SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral, to-morrow evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Monica entered the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Trevorian yesterday, and the s.s. Siam left yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Bormida entered the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. City of Dundee left yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Thisbe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Monday, the 8th instant.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Hajee Mahomed, a labourer, employed on board the s.s. Methley Hall, while working in No. 4 hold, sustained an injury to his right foot, by a case of machinery falling on it. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday evening, a Mahomedan, named Bapubhai Abdul Rahim, about twenty-five years of age, was found to have cut his throat, it is alleged, in consequence of some family quarrel. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now doing well.

BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJIBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, situated at Tardeo, during the month of July last, was 1,299, of which number 496 were new admissions. The number of males were 880, females 206, and children 213. The number of Hindoos were 915, Mahomedans 134, Parsees 165, and Christians 85.

DROWNED WHILE IN A DELIRIUM.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday, at Ghorupdeo Road, into the circumstances, touching the death of Rama Gangajee, about 40 years of age, a barber, who drowned himself, while in a state of delirium. The deceased had been ailing from fever for the last fortnight. During the night of Tuesday last, when the other inmates of the house were asleep, Rama opened the door, and went out. In the morning he was found missing from the house. The matter was reported to the police, who, on Thursday, discovered his body floating in a tank about a quarter of a mile from the house. There were no external marks of violence. The jury returned a verdict of his having drowned himself during the delirium of fever.

STRANGE DEATH OF A HINDOO WIDOW.—An inquest was held yesterday, at Churney Wady, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindoo widow, named Tanoo, about thirty-five years old. The deceased lost her husband about four years ago, and was afterwards in the keeping of one Bappu, and lived with him near Sattara. Some thirteen days back she came to Bombay, and lived with her sister, Syee, at Churney Wady. The deceased was *enciente*. She complained of internal pains and her sister Syee fomented her with hot salt. Subsequently the deceased miscarried and was very ill. On Thursday morning the deceased went from her sister's house to her mother, Mookta. There the deceased was in great pain, and quite restless. She died at about 3 p.m. that afternoon. The sister and the mother of the deceased corroborated the above facts. The inquest was at this stage adjourned until the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. at the morgue.

TRANSPORTING LIQUOR WITHOUT A PERMIT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Huldway prosecuted one Tajuddin Kutbuddin, aged 40 years, living at Trombay, on a charge of transporting a bottle of *Bawra* (country liquor), valued at ten annas from Coorla to Bombay, without a permit, from the Abkari Collector. On Wednesday evening, the accused came on foot from Trombay to Sion, with the bottle of *Bawra*, and intended to take train thencefrom to Bombay. Before he could enter the railway station, a peon in the Abkari Department, on duty there, searched Tajuddin's luggage, and found the bottle in his possession. The accused, in his defence, stated that he lived in the village of Trombay, beyond Coorla. While he was coming to Bombay with a bottle of *Bawra*, he was arrested by the Abkari peon. He bought the bottle of *Bawra* for ten annas at Coorla, and having drunk a portion of the contents, brought the remainder with him to the Sion Station, whence he was coming to Bombay to see the taboots. The Magistrate convicted him of the charge, and fined him one anna, and ordered the bottle to be confiscated.

OBITUARY.—We regret very much to learn the death, on Saturday last, of Mr. Manilal Ishwarlal, the only son of Rao Bahadur Ishwarlal Oochharam, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and an honorary magistrate. He is better known in Kathiawar as official member of the Taluka Court, Jetpur, and the Diwan of Kutch. Much sympathy is felt for the Rao Bahadur in his deep affliction.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MAURITIUS RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	1,723	10	7
W. I. P. Railway Staff, per Mr. E. S. Pemberton	100	0	7
St. Paul's Church, Poona	68	0	0
Dhulia Church	20	2	0
Manmar Church	12	0	0
Malegaon Church	12	14	0
Native Christians and Mission Agents, S. P. G., Korogao	28	0	0
Hubli Native Church	10	0	0
Girgaum Church	97	2	6
Total	2,072	7	1

A MYSTERIOUS GEM.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, at the instance of Sirdar Mir Abdoolally, Head of the Detective Police, Mr. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, charged Alikhan Ahmedkhan before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession currency notes, valued as Rs. 15,600, and a very precious ruby (set in gold and apparently a part of some ornament), valued at between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000, and failing to render a satisfactory account as to how he came by the same. Yesterday morning Mr. Brewin having received certain information went to the railway station, and arrested the accused as he got out of the train, which arrived here from Poona at 6-30. On searching him Mr. Brewin found in his possession 12 currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each and the ruby, and being unable to satisfactorily state as to whence he obtained the notes and the ruby, he was at once taken into custody, and taken to the Head Police Office, at Byculla, where, on being again asked as to how and where he got the notes from, he declined to give any reply. As to the ruby he said that he neither knew the value nor the approximate value of it. It was left to him by his ancestors and so he could not say its worth or weight, and nobody knew that his ancestors possessed it, and that he had inherited it from them. It will be remembered that the same accused was some time back charged before a Presidency Magistrate with having in his possession a number of *rubies*, said to have been stolen from Theebaw, ex-king of Burma, who is kept at Ratnagiri. The accused was then let off as there was no evidence against him to sustain the charge. On the application of Mr. Brewin, the Magistrate adjourned the case until the 10th inst. The police investigations regarding this case are in progress.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—FRIDAY.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, CHIEF JUDGE.

COMPENSATION FOR LAND FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

HAJI NOORMAHOMED SOOLLAMAN *vs.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, represented the Bombay Municipality.

His Honour, in delivering judgement, said :—I consider, therefore, that the price claimed by the appellant for his old buildings clearly comes under the head of loss, damage or expense sustained in consequence of the respondent's order, which though purporting to be made under section 299 ought to be regarded as made under section 298. As to the amount there is no dispute. From the value of the building Rs. 1,168, must be deducted one-sixth for old materials used by the appellant, leaving Rs. 973-5-4 to be paid by the respondent. As to the claim by the appellant for the cost of new plinth and wall, I think that this must be disallowed, as not coming within the words of section 301. I do not think it can be regarded as an unavoidable expense incurred directly in consequence of the respondent's order. The appellant was at liberty to do as he pleased with regard to the new building which he might or might not build and over which he might spend as much or as little as might suit him. From the sum allowed as above must be deducted Rs. 194 which the appellant received as rent of that portion of the old building which remained standing on the set-back land. I accordingly award to the appellant Rs. 3,157-3-0 as compensation for the value of the land, and Rs. 973-5-4, less Rs. 194, that is Rs. 779-5-4 for loss, damage or expense incurred by him in consequence of the respondent's order, together with interest of these two sums at 6 per cent. per annum from the 13th September 1891 (the date on which possession was given to the respondent) till payment. As the amount awarded is considerably in excess of that offered by the respondent—i.e., Rs. 9 per square yard,—the appellant must have his costs of this appeal, and I certify his professional costs at Rs. 135.

IT has been decided that Government stallions, horse and donkey, proceeding from Bombay to the Horse-Breeding Depot at Babugarh, should travel in future *via* Itarsi instead of *via* Ahmedabad and Delhi.

THERE is now being exhibited in Ceylon a specimen of a "jungle man" imported from China. The creature stands about two feet in height, has a head and face like a monkey, and a body which, but for its diminutive size, appears to be similar to that of a human being. The hands and feet are perfect. This missing link is reported to be about three years old.

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court on Thursday, the matter of the insolvency of H. A. Hormarjee (Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee), was called on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,98,691-13-7; the good assets to Rs. 5,13,803-5-8, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 60,014-14-9. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, while Mr. Scott also appeared for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the National Bank of India, the Honkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Agra Bank.

Mr. Hormarjee, in further re-examination by Mr. Lang, said the statement he presented to his creditors at the first meeting was as correct as he could make it at the time, he having had only one day to prepare it. At the second meeting, he presented a hurriedly-made statement of his losses, in which they were shown as amounting to Rs. 32,00,000, whereas they really came to Rs. 37,00,000. At the time he presented that statement, he believed it to be correct. At the second meeting, he had offered to get the shares of the Coorla Mill purchased for Rs. 4,00,000. He made arrangements, assisted by his friends and relations, for the purchase, which was contingent on his retaining the commission. His friends and relations would not have consented to the purchase unless he could keep that commission. "Hormarjee House," in Elphinstone Circle, stood in his firm's books at Rs. 4,00,000. At the second meeting, on behalf of his wife and brothers, who wanted to purchase the property, so that he might continue to carry on the business, he had offered Rs. 2,00,000 for the building. He had received certain "return brokerage commission" from Mr. Weber, but at the time of filing his petition, he had none of that brokerage in his possession. The brokerage was obtained by Mr. Weber from the banks on bills purchased for the firm. Mr. Weber sold most of the witness's bills, but received no brokerage for the same from the firm. He received brokerage on consequent bills from the consignors. The practice of receiving return brokerage originated with witness's father. Witness commenced receiving brokerage from Mr. Weber at the beginning of 1889. For three months previous to the entries made by the mehta Bhugwandas, the return brokerage had not been entered in his books. For the remainder of the time he received the brokerage, no account was kept of the receipts. Witness received the brokerage after the Bank bills were delivered to him.

Mr. Lang: What did you do with the brokerage?

Witness: I used it as pocket-money, gave presents to my wife, and some to my poor relations. I gave a large sum to our Curseejee, spent a portion on my trips up-country, and purchased presents with it for my friends in England.

In April 1891, you received, according to Mr. Weber, Rs. 4,152. That was rather a large sum, what did you do with it? I gave some of it to my wife to pay her dress bills. I bought a pair of horses for Rs. 1,200 which I afterwarded handed over to the Official Assignee, from whom they were re-purchased by my wife for about Rs. 800. I spent about Rs. 1,400 of the amount myself, but though I have made enquiries from my wife, she is unable to state how she spent the rest of the money.

Witness continued: He received Rs. 3,338-14 as return brokerage in March 1891, but could not remember how he had spent it. Part of the amount he had given to his wife. Return brokerage was paid generally in cash by Mr. Weber, and sometimes by cheque. Witness had not received any payments from Mr. Weber after the meeting of his creditors had taken place. Everything he had in his house he gave over to the Official Assignee. All the money he drew from the firm for his household expenses was entered in the books. In January 1891, he received Rs. 5,724, which was very much in excess of his general monthly expenditure.

What was that caused by?—I had to pay Rs. 2,000 for the rent of a house at Khundalla, where my wife and family were stopping from January to May. I also paid Rs. 1,385 for furniture, two mirrors, which had been ordered out from Italy, and which I have since been handed over to the Official Assignee.

In February 1891, you drew Rs. 3,910 for expenses: what were they caused by?—I paid Rs. 430 for rent; Rs. 1,000 were sent to my house for wages, &c.; Rs. 657-10-0 for clothing for my children; and small sums sent to my wife and family at Khundalla.

Now, in March 1891, your expenses were Rs. 4,181: did you make any large payments in that month?—I paid Rs. 2,000 for household expenses; and Rs. 430 for rent. I sent to my house Rs. 400 and Rs. 300 for extra expenses, and paid several small bills.

In April 1891, you are said to have received Rs. 5,070 I—only received Rs. 4,000, out of which Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 2,000 were spent on account of sickness in my house, my wife being confined during that month.

What was the Rs. 2,000 spent upon: cannot you give me some details?

Witness: How can I?

The Judge: You were at this time, Mr. Hormarjee, on the eve of your insolvency, and by your spending this Rs. 4,000, will it not occur to you that you were taking the money away from your creditors? You should therefore give the Court a proper account of how you spent that sum.

Witness: How can I do so? I kept no details.

Mr. Lang: Come, give me some explanation!—The amounts of Rs. 1,500 (not Rs. 2,000) was for expenses due to sickness, the other amount being for ordinary household expenses.

With regard to the expenditure on charity in January, February, March, and April, is there a separate account in regard to those amounts?—Yes.

Has there been a separate account of the money spent in charity for years?—Yes, for the last thirty years.

Your father and you had for months been in the habit of spending money in charity?—Yes, but my father used to give more away than I did. The money was spent on poor relations, and aged servants of the firm.

Did it occur to you, in January, February, March, or April, that you ought to stop those payments?—Yes, at the end of December 1890 or the beginning of 1891, but as the amounts were so small—

Mr. Lang: They were not small. In one month they amounted to Rs. 600, and in the other to Rs. 700.

Witness: But the amount was only Rs. 300 in another month; and so I thought I had better continue giving the money, as I did not like to explain to them why I had to stop the payments; and as the person to whom the money was given were entirely dependent upon me.

Witness continued: Regarding the conversation with Mr. Stiven at the Chartered Bank, witness denied that he had chosen the words for the reply of the telegram sent to the London office of the Bank, and that he had seen the draft of such telegram before its despatch by Mr. Stiven. At the time of the failure of the firm, the Chartered Bank only held one bill on Hamborough and Co. for £10,000. The Agra Bank had requested to join the others Bank in coming to an arrangement. Witness in consequence saw Mr. Bergendahl; and in answer to a question from that gentleman, said he was anxious to bring about a compromise. Mr. Bergendahl then promised to see what he could do to get the Agra Bank to agree to the terms. Witness had never "flippantly" refused to get himself adjudicated insolvent, or to place his property in the hands of the Official Assignee as stated in Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen's letter. He was at the time acting under legal advice.

Mr. Lang said he here closed the case for the insolvent.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, submitted that he had proved his case under Section 50 of the Insolvency Act.

The Judge said he should like to hear what Mr. Inverarity's reading of the Section was, as it referred to the question of undue preference. His Lordship's opinion was that the Section related to the putting down of a debt as having been paid, which in reality had not been paid at all, or vice versa. The question was a very important one in the case; and at that stage of the proceedings it did not appear to his Lordship that the matter was equivalent to giving undue preference.

Mr. Inverarity said he would allude to the point at a later stage of his remarks. Continuing his remarks, the learned counsel submitted that the balance sheets did not show the insolvent's position on the dates to which they referred, as he had sold bills and received the proceeds, but had not made remittances to England. Under Section 51 of the Act the learned consul urged that he had made out his case against Hormarjee, as it was found that at certain periods, certain outstanding bills had been so shown as to make the sums standing on the books of the several banks appear different to what they really were; for at the end of December 1888, as an instance in point, the balance sheets made out that the insolvent was Rs. 2,90,000 better off than he really was. His assets had been grossly overvalued in the balance sheets, the Coorla Mill shares in particular being put very much above their real market value, Hormarjee having told the creditors that the shares would fetch Rs. 4, 00,000 even if he lost his commission.

The Judge: When he mentioned the four lakhs he meant the commission.

Mr. Inverarity said that was not the case, for he made a foot-note regarding the matter on that balance sheet.

Mr. Lang: What he meant was that they would be worth four lakhs to any one getting the commission.

Mr. Invararity said that, from the insolvent's balance sheets, it would appear that he had said the shares were worth Rs. 4,00,000 to anyone who got the commission, and only Rs. 2,00,000 to any person who did not secure the commission, so that it appeared that he put a value of Rs. 2,00,000 on the holding of the shares, provided he helped to retained the commission. The insolvent had no agreement with the Cooria Mill Company to retain the commission, the only provision on which he relied being one in the articles of association, in which it was stated that the firm were to be the agents of the mill. The sale of the shares by the Official Assignee had realised Rs. 2,64,375 or about Rs. 60,000 above the market value. The insolvent, according to his estimate, had valued the shares at more than that amount. It was clear that the insolvent's relations were willing to give four lakhs for the shares with the object of keeping the firm in existence, and so retain the Coorla Mill commission. This was borne out by the fact that, when the scrip was offered for sale by the Official Assignee, the wife and brother of the insolvent did not come forward to purchase it. It could not be said that the balance sheets showed the insolvent's true position, as no allowance was made for bad debts. There were several such debts amounting to Rs. 60,000, while in the statement of outstandings the insolvent admitted that debts for Rs. 81,000 were irrecoverable. It further appeared that the insolvent had not placed in the total of his assets the value of the building in Elphinstone Circle, which was sold for Rs. 1,50,000. Insolvent had said that the holding was worth 2,00,000. The learned counsel said property in the vicinity had gone down considerably in value, and there was no reason to suppose that the Official Assignee had sold it at an improper price. The building was bought in in 1883 for Rs. 40,000; and to show the fairness of the sale, it was only necessary to point out that insolvent had not complained of the manner in which any of his other property had been realised. Adverting to the exchange operations, the learned counsel remarked that from the statement placed before the creditors, and showing his position on the 30th June 1890, the insolvent was on that date worth Rs. 854,000, while the statement of the Official Assignee reduced the figures to Rs. 6,29,000. Insolvent had tried to make out his losses down to 18th April, 1891, to be over Rs. 19,00,000; but in another document, which he prepared between that date and the 25th for the committee of inspection, he had tried to make out that the total loss on contract was only about Rs. 53,000. Mr. Bergendahl had given evidence to the effect that the insolvent in 1890 had bought bills aggregating £4,071,800 and sold others to the extent of £2,618,400. As evidence of the wild and reckless speculation indulged in by the insolvent, Mr. Inverarity mentioned that Mr. Bergendahl had stated that, during 3½ months in 1891, insolvent had sold bills to the extent of £1,365,700 and bought bills to the amount of £1,847,000. These figures were correct. Mr. Simpson's statements fully showed the state of the silver market during that period. Coming to the question as to whether the insolvent was justified in contracting debts, the learned counsel said the insolvent's statement that he was doing a safe business was not borne out by the balance sheets, which showed he had been sustaining losses for several years, receiving his assets from six to about two lakhs, according to insolvent's own showing, there was a loss of nearly four lakhs during the last four years. This was sufficient to show that his position in June 1890, when he began the more extensive speculation, was not a reliable one. At that time, his total assets were under four lakhs; and he was doing a very large finance out of all proportion to his assets. Insolvent had told the learned counsel that he required a million to pass through his hands during the year. What Hormarjee did was to borrow money in Bombay from the banks for the purpose of sending it to London to get a higher rate of interest, which was a very risky business to enter into with only a capital of four lakhs. The learned counsel repeated, there was no doubt that the insolvent's financial business was out of all proportions to his means. Despite that, however, they found him entering into a new business in 1890. Hormarjee was very fond of saying he trusted to the advice of others, especially that of his London friends, Hamborough and Co., who, however, had never given their own opinion excepting, when doubting the rise of silver. Elliot and Sons, the learned counsel said, were creditors of the insolvent to the extent of three lakhs; but their claim was a small matter when the Court was dealing with millions. Hormarjee, though he knew that he was sustaining losses, had continued his further speculations on the plan, "heads I win, tails you lose," and might be understood to say: "I think silver will rise, and I am going in for transactions in millions. If my hopes are realised, I shall become a millionaire; and if they are not, my losses will fall on my creditors, and not on myself, as I have only four lakhs of rupees." As the result of the insolvent's speculations, only Rs. 11,36,000 were available for division among the creditors.

The Judge: But there is the amount to come from Mathieson and Co.

Mr. Inverarity said Mathieson and Co. claimed to be creditors although they were not so mentioned in the balance sheet. The facts conclusively proved that the insolvent entered into gigantic speculations with a small capital; and when he sustained losses, he went on running into further speculations without any reasonable hope of retrieving his position unless some miracle occurred in his favour. Mr. Inverarity remarked it was not always necessary for a man to cease trading because he was in difficulties; but in the learned counsel's opinion he should do so the moment he found he was trading at the expense of his creditors. The learned counsel cited a number of British cases in support of his arguments; but had not finished when the Court adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

CRICKET.

K. O. Y. L. I. VS. R. A.

A CRICKET match was played at Colaba, on Thursday, the 4th of August, between the R.A.C. Os and men of the K. O. Y. L. I. and N.C. Os and men of the R. A., and resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 18 runs. For the K. O. Y. L. I. Peel had top score with a well played 21, Wilson running very close with 19, not out, Allsopp played a very patient innings for 17, which took him just an hour to obtain. For the R. A. Clinch played a good innings for 13, but unfortunately could get no one to stop with him. In the R. A. second innings Parish played very carefully for 15, not out, Litchwood netted 11; and these were the only three who reached double figures. The fielding of both teams was good. Every chance was taken, and the batsmen of both sides found it very difficult to score. The bowling of Dagnall and Mawson was very good, especially the latter, whose left hand deliveries puzzled the R. A. team very much. Harylegrove was the most successful bowler for the R.

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EMENTS.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, [illegible] Departures, Arrivals, Im- [illegible] Subscription, Rs. 12

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY [illegible] DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street. Glas- [illegible] had from Messrs. [illegible] MOIR AND CO., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Two Sc. Bern[illegible]ard's BITCHES, [illegible] about the 9th August. One [illegible] 21,000; the other by [illegible] good pedigree. Apply

BUYERS [illegible] CRESTS, Mono- [illegible] and at the shortest [illegible] and Lithographing [illegible] INDENT." Bombay

[illegible] Snake-bites, but [illegible] have been saved by [illegible] and PILLS. Surgeon- [illegible] Muscat:—"I have [illegible] success." Surgeon [illegible] have found Ratliwala's [illegible] &c. C. Greengrass, [illegible] found it of wonder- [illegible] Esq., in charge, [illegible] arvel." Mrs. Temple, [illegible] fections fever." P. J. [illegible] y:—"It is really a [illegible] orders to Dr. H. L. [illegible] of KEMP [illegible] at Re. 1.

[illegible] Weekly Edition.— [illegible] day, giving all [illegible] the News [illegible] m, Rs. 12; [illegible] Subscribers [illegible] to Bombay,

[illegible] SONS' ENGLISH [illegible] WATCHES, in hunt- [illegible] with compen- [illegible] Orders. [illegible] CURRETT, [illegible] Watchmaker, 42,

[illegible] published [illegible] Pages of [illegible] formation [illegible] Orders, [illegible] postage. [illegible]

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
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Are the best protection for the eyes from the sun and dust. They can also be provided with power for correcting the refraction.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
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Indents executed with care and prompt
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All agency business undertaken.

MR. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO,
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
WILL FURTHER REMAIN CLOSED
From THURSDAY to SATURDAY, the 6th inst.,
AND WILL RE-OPEN
ON MONDAY, the 8th AUGUST, 1892.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 10 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fines; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
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INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, 5%. If. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from Impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per Phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S,
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-8 per Phial: packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beebee Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kaira, Panch Mahals, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 1.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ailsacraig, 2,188 tons, Captain James Whyte, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's s s Culna, Captain W Stewart, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Trevorian, 1,448 tons, Captain J Hodge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE s s Manica, 1,779 tons, Captain J G Biggs, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst from Zanzibar (26th July), with a general cargo and 99 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE BISN Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J W Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 cases opium and the following passengers:—Captain Woon, Mr G A Jooney and 57 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan McNiel	1594	Schofield	B	F Muir & Co
" Caradale	2269	Dickman	D	W & A Graham & Co
" Ehrenfels	1521	Warek meimster	E	Glade & Co
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum
" Taif	874	Hannah	G	H Cassum
H'M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S. Swordsman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
" Brahmani	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
" La Seyne	1151	Blanc	N	A Simon
" Trevorian	1448	Hodge	O	R Brothers
" Manica	1779	Briggs	P	W Muir & Co
" Michigan	1936	Lowery	Q	E Nixon & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. H. Hall	2494	Barnes	1	E Bates & Co
" Hispania	2213	Abroy	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Mary Boyts	2431	Hico	3	K Nixon & Co
" Loubardy	1570	Cole	5	P & O Co
" Arroyo	2307	Samuel	6	W & A Graham & Co
" Thisbe	1789	Kossovitch	7	A J S N Co
" Queen of India	2414	Mathias	8	J Mackintosh & Co
" Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	9	E Bates & Co
" Allsacraig	2188	Whyte	10	W & A Graham & Co
" Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
" Emir	2620	Robson	13	K Nixon & Co.
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
S.S. Bormida.....1499.....Susini.....F Branchi.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Manica (s)	Biggs	Zanzibar, July 26.
5	Trevorian (s)	Hodge	Aden, July 29.
5	Assyria (s)	Skinner	Busreh, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	City of Dundee (s).	Hailey	Liverpool.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Allsacraig (s)	Whyte	Amsterdam.
	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bormida, for China, &c.
" Trevorian, for Port Said.
" Bokhara, for China, &c.
" Manica, for Dunkirk and London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Michigan (s), Lawery	La Seyne (s), Blanc
Mary Boyts (s), Rice	Lord Brassey (ss), Gunning
Branksome Hall (s). Barnes	Bendo (s). Campbell
Hispania (s), Abrey	Carradale (s), Dickmann
Arrapia (s), Samuel	Kut of St. John (s), Billett
Queen of India (s), Mathias	Ionia (s), Boyle
Allsacraig (s), Whyte	Kt of St George (s), Bevis
Clan Macneil (s), Schofield	Kt of St John (s), Billett
Ehrenfels (s), Warekmeister	Kt Templar (s), Pain
Bokhara (s), Sams	L Tower (s), Tregerthen
Brindisi (s), Street	Methley Hall (s), Buck
Lombardy (s), Cole	Wistow Hall (s), Barclay
Thisbe (s), Kossovitch	Aston Hall (s), McFee
Ducanpo (bq), Velthuis	

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Brisk, Streeten	I M S Investigator, Oldham
I M S Canning, Holland	I M S Tenasserim, Howett
I M S Clive, Hooper	R I M S Assaye, Langdon
I M S Dalhousie, Black	R I M S Plassy, Gunn

CALCUTTA.
Aug. ARRIVAL.
1 Japan s.....Sundberg.....Hongkong. July 13.
DEPARTURES.
August 1.—Steamers Clitus, Chindwara and Nismen, and ship Jura.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Michigan s—1,030 cwts myrabolams, Sowjee Ramjee; 20 bale wool, C Nandjee.
Mary Boyts s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Sunday and Co; 2,030 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Michigan s—14 bales skins, B Kamali; 57 cwts gum, Jetha Malsee; 14 bales skins, Ewart and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 44 cwts peotpapda, H S Soonar.
La Seyne s—54 cwts gum, M Peraz.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Arroys s—53 bales hemp, R Kaderbhoy; 4,000 cwts linseed, A Allimahomed and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 3,750 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 700 cwts castorseed, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
La Seyne s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Branksome Hall s—2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Queen of India s—8,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschock and Co.
Manica s—630 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR PORT SAID.
Trevorian s—63,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nevasa s—50 bales cotton, M Sewbox; 205 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.
Thisbe s—25 bales twest, Tata and Co.
Lombardy s—85 bales twist, C Ebram; 125 cwts sandalwood, C Ebram and Co; 48 cwts cloves and 15 cwts sallarus, L Chuttoo; 110 cuts ooplate, 15 cwts prunes, 60 cwts cloves, 40 cwts gum and 1½ cwts moyesteeth, M Dawoodbhoy; 10 tons old iron and 10 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 99 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 91 cwts oilbunum and 75 cwts cloves, Quan Lun Kaoo; 60 cwts cloves, C Tarmahomed; 31 cwts cloves, E Passia and Co; 500 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Framjee Horamjee and Co; 97 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Bormida s—675 bales twist, E Noordin; 50 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 375 bales twist, Curseejee Bamonjee and Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Lombardy s—25 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 100 bales twist, G Bamonjee and Co; 65 bales twist, C Ebram and Co.
Bormida s—625 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Thisbe s—31 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Bholchara s—100 bales twist, Sassoon D David and Co; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, F Pestonjee.

FOR KOBE.
Lombardy s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 240 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.
Willis, Surgn-Major, 9th Bo Infy, off leave, from England.

AUGUST 4.
Chance, Capt, Bo, Offg D A A G, off leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 5.
Liddell, Lieut, Bo, R E, on leave, from England.
Dalal, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Dhulia.
Geoghegan, Capt, Bo, 3rd Cavly, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 31.
Willis, Surgn-Major, 9th Bo Infy, off leave, to Mhow.

AUGUST 5.
Lendrum Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Oakes, Col, Ms, late 2nd York Regt, on retirement, to England.
Liddell, Lieut, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Dalal, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Stuart-Prince, Lt, 15th M I, on leave, to England.
Geoghegan, Capt, Bo, 3rd Cavly, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 6th August, 1892.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
Members are informed that arrangements have been made so that they can practice at the Colaba Butts on Saturday afternoons during the monsoon in connection with the Bombay Rifle Club.
By order,
(Sd.) J. P. BAIRD, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th August, 1892.
Drills.—The following drills will take place next week:—
Byculla Head-quarters.
Tuesday, 9th inst., 5-45 p.m.—25 pr. Gun-drill.
Thursday, 11th inst., 8-45.—Theoretical instructions.
Friday, 12th inst., 6-30 p.m.—Carbine-drill.
Fort Head-quarters.
Wednesday, 10th inst., 6-30 p.m.—Theoretical instructions.
Friday, 12th inst., 9 p.m.—Carbine-drill.
2. The following number having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 5th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division of No. 2 Company:—No. 287 Gr. H. B. Rendle.
By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.
Head-Quarters, Simla, July 29.)
The following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers undergo a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Chungla Gully, and have qualified as shown below:—
Obtained "Officers' extra certificates of Musketry."—Lieut W H Pearse, 2nd Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut A C Roberts, 1st Battn Rl Fusiliers; Lieuts J H W Pollard, 2nd Battn Rl Scots Fusiliers; and C L Muriel, 2nd Battn Middlesex Regt; 2nd Lieut R Byron and Hon'ble F H S Roberts, 1st Battn King's Royal Rifle Corps; Capt W G Moon, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders; Lieuts E de V Wintle, L H Younghusband, L B Walton, R S H Dyer, E S Hall, G E J Gilbert, R T L Ridgway, A H Sturges, and W S Browne, Indian Staff Corps.
Obtained "Officers' certificates of Musketry."—Lieut G W Dundas, 1st Bn Bedfordshire Regt; Capt R Hoste, 1st Bn Border Regt; and Lieuts A G Maxwell and H C Vesey, Indian Staff Corps.
Obtained "Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers' certificates of Musketry."—Troop-Sergt Maj W Blount and Lce-Sergt A Delacombe, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Sergt-Major W Wadsworth, Troop Sergt-Maj Rough Rider, W Butcher and Sergt J Collins, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Sergts P Walton, and A Whiteway, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; T Jones, 1st Battn Royal Fusiliers; H Castle, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regt; Color-Sergt A S Binnie, 2nd Battn Royal Scots Fusiliers; and Sergt M Foy, 2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers; Sergt T Digris, 2nd Battn Border Regt; Color-Sergn C Amos, 2nd Battn Hot Dunbar Regt; Sergts J Tonkins and W Furr, 1st Battalion King's Rl Rifle Corps; Color-Sergt J Beveridge, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders; Sergts E Hughes and W Douglas, 3rd Bn Rifle Brigade.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

THE price of Bar Silver in London receded 1-16d. per oz. yesterday, to 39d.; and in New York there was a decline of ¼ cent in the metal, at 85¼ cents, demand Exchange on London being unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. Four per cent Rupee Paper was ¼ per cent. lower, at £65 13-16. Consols were unchanged at 96 ⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 107. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was put up 1-16d., to 1s. 2 13-16d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at Fcs. 25·16¼.

There was again no change shown in the position of the Reserve of the Bank of England, which still stood at 45 per cent. of the Liabilities according to the weekly Returns issued yesterday. The Bank rate remains at 2 per cent; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills at ⅞ per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced yesterday by ¼ per cent., making it 1⅞ per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at ¼d. per lb.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, 1-64d. higher for September-October, and unchanged thereafter; the extreme quotations being 3 29-32d. for August and August-September deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, with rather more enquiry at low prices, but not much doing.

In New York, the price of ready Cotton remained unaltered at 7⅞ cents per lb.; but September Futures were three points higher, at 7·25 cents. The day's Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; but attention has now ceased to be given to these figures, in view of the approaching arrival of the new crop at market.

Purchases of 300 bales of Nugger, at Rs. 177, and 250 Compta, at Rs. 170, by the Mills, are the only transactions reported to-day in our local Cotton Market, in which, however, the feeling is still steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent to-day by shippers. The former market has been steady at previous rates; and the latter has been firm. *Linseed* having further advanced half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt., other quotations being changed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,066 bales.
Wheat	27,010 cwts.
Linseed	3,032 "
Rapeseed	2,475 "
Poppyseed	636 "
Groundnuts	2,857 "
Castorseed	1,409 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged. There is not much enquiry for tonnage for prompt shipment, but more has been doing for forward loading, say at 19s. 6d. per ton, for April-May shipment, to Continental Ports, and 19s. in the same position, for Marseilles.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after the holiday with a weak feeling, at 1s. 2 29-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 15-16d., for Demand, and 1s. 3 3-32d., for three months' sight Credits, and a fair enquiry springing up for Bank remittance, rates fell 1-32d., at which, however, no further transactions transpired. For Credits, no paper coming out at the above quotation, the rate also fell after a while 1-32d. and a few small lots were reported to have been placed, for near delivery, at 1s. 3 1-16d., 1s. 3¼d. being quoted for November-December. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·58¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened also weak, and early business was booked in Fours, at 106 1-16, subsequently at 106, and then as low as 105 15-16, quotations in the afternoon having been 106 3-16 for Money, and 105 15-16 for Account; but an advance of 1-16 per cent. in these rates took place before the close, the cash price leaving off at 106¼; with 4½ per Cents quoted at 105½.

SHARES have been quiet on the whole; but there have been several further changes, mostly in buyers' favour, in Cotton Press and Mill shares, in our revised quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading shares are Rs. 150 lower in the first issue, and 35 in the others. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share, to Rs. 1,040.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet, rather more enquiry at low prices, but not much doing.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	39
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 2 13-16

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £26,700,000; decrease, £100,000; public deposits, £4,000,000; decrease, £500,000; other deposits, £31,900,000; decrease, £300,000; other securities, £24,700,000; decrease, £100,000; notes and gold, £16,100,000; decrease, £300,000. The Bank's reserve s 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

DIVINE SERVICES.

EIGHT SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 7.
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat. Hymns 3, 333 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 282, 21 and 316.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Jacob's M.S.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
No Evensong.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
10-45 a.m.—Matins—Holy Communion and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 280, 243 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 185, 291 and 231.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief,

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 272 and 315.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 199, 300 and 266.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins (plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Revd. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Catechism (Choral); by Revd. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p

TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING ON THE PAMIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

Intimation has been received by the Foreign Department that fighting has occurred on the Pamirs between the Afghans and the Russians.

Five Russians were killed.

The loss on the other side is not mentioned.

The conflict has taken place on the Alichur Pamir.

The Afghans have made prisoners of ten Kirghese.

LATER.

The report that a collision has occurred on the Alichur Pamir between Afghans and Russians and that five of the latter were killed has not yet been confirmed.

A MISSION TO KABUL.

It is now understood that the Government of India have fully decided to send a commission to Kabul.

Details have not been divulged.

LATER.

The Amir who has repeatedly of late referred to the subject of a commission going up to Kabul has been asked whether he really desires that a commission should be sent. If the commission be despatched, its composition is not yet decided. The officer who will be in charge has, however, been selected but, for obvious reasons, the name cannot at present be made known.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* ON THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE PAMIRS.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The *Times*, in an article to-day, says that England cannot treat the Russian advance in the Pamirs with indifference, though it is easy to exaggerate its importance. It questions the entire accuracy of the Russian assertion that the movement is directed against China.

The *Times* approves of the despatch of the British officers now under orders for Gilgit, and urges the revival of the scheme for a mixed commission to delimitate the boundaries.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER.

LONDON, AUG. 4, MIDNIGHT.

Parliament was opened this evening when the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel was re-elected Speaker of the House unopposed, Mr. Gladstone seconding the proposal.

The swearing in of new members before the Speaker was then proceeded with.

WHAT PARLIAMENT IS COMING TO.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

Some little commotion was caused to-day at Westminster when Mr. Keir Hardie, the Labour member for South West Ham, proceeded to the House of Commons to take his seat. He drove down to the House in a waggonette with a brass band playing the Marseillaise, and was dressed in a tweed suit and a cloth cap, which he wore in the House.

MOVING THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Balfour has selected Mr. Barton, one of the Ulster members, to move the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech in order to emphasize the importance of the capture by the Conservatives of five Irish seats.

THE NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, AUG. 4, MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Justin MacCarthy has been re-elected chairman of the Anti-Parnellites new committee which includes the names of Mr. E. Blake and Mr. Michael Davitt.

THE GREENOCK ELECTION.

The election of Sir Thomas Sutherland, for Greenock, is officially confirmed.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here to-day, at 9-30 p.m.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

Foreign Department.—The services of Colonel Bowen, Public Works, Mysore, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Surgeon-Major Pank has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, till further orders.

Brigade-Surgeon Ffrench-Mullen, has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Bikanir.

Military Department.—The following appointments have been made in the Ordnance Department:—Major Dunsterville, to be Ordnance Officer, First Class; Captain Jennings, Second Class, *vice* Major Dobie; and Lieutenant Smallwood has been confirmed as Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class.

The three undermentioned Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenant Vallergs, Liverpool Regiment; Second Lieutenant Knox, Wiltshire Regiment; and Lieutenant Dallas, Liverpool Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant Crawford, six months; Surgeon-Major Hill, five months; Lieutenant Badcock, one year; and Lieutenant Chaplain, one year.

H. M. the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain and Brevet-Major Durand to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for his services during the recent operations in Hunza and Nagar; and to be a Companion of the Distinguished Service of the Order to Lieutenant Badcock, for gallant conduct, at Nilt Fort.

The brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel has been given to Captain Durand, and of Major to Captain Colin Mackenzie and Captain Twig.

H. M. the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of Victoria Cross on Captain Aylmer, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Boisragon, Staff Corps; and Lieutenant Manners Smith, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned ten Officers of the Royal Engineers have been appointed to the Military Works Department.—Lieutenants Grant, DeLotbiniere, Saunders, Scott, Griffith, Rogers, Oldham, Meyer, Knox, and Craven.

Marine Department.—Mr. White is appointed as an Engineer.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Joseph, Executive Engineer, North-West Provinces, officiates as Superintending Engineer, during the privilege leave of Mr. Alexander.

Major J. Clibborn, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, the North-West Provinces, has been appointed Principal of the Thomason College.

Second-Lieutenant Farquharson, Royal Engineers, has been appointed to the Public Works Department, Beluchistan.

Revenue Department.—Sir E. Buck has been granted special leave, for four months and fifteen days, from 12th August; Mr. Muir Mackenzie, officiating as Secretary, and Mr. Maclagan officiating as Under-Secretary.

THE DEPUTATION TO THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 5.

Lord Roberts will head the Commission to the Amir, and discuss the frontier matters.

The Government believes that the choice of so high an Indian official, well-acquainted with Afghan affairs, will have due weight with the Amir.

It is supposed that the exceptional urgency of the circumstances have dictated this step.

RUSSIAN EMISSARIES MADE PRISONERS.

It is reported that five Russian emissaries, who crossed the border to join the Hazara rebels, have been captured on the way. They have been sent as prisoners to Kabul.

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND AFGHANS.

A collision is reported between the Russians and Afghans in Shignan. Details state that thirty Russians have appeared in Soma Tash, on the Yashil Lake, to the extreme west of the Alichur Pamir. A fight took place, in which the Russians lost five in killed and twenty-five wounded. Subsequently a demand was made by the Russian post for the prisoners, but was refused by the Afghans who have vowed no quarter. Hereafter the report requires no confirmation, however, as it is known, that the Afghan outposts are weakly garrisoned in Shignan, and so the signal victory is considered doubtful.

Another report from Simla states that the Afghans engaged both the Chinese and Russians, and retreated carrying with them a number of prisoners.

THE RISING IN FERGHANA.

The rising in Ferghana against the Russians appears to be serious, since only two thousand men are stated to have been despatched from Russian Turkestan.

THE COSSIPORE STEEL FACTORY.

General Walker has returned to Simla from Calcutta, where he inspected the progress of steel-making for projectiles at the Cossipore Steel Factory.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR JOHN THORNHILL.

General Sir John Watson is selected to succeed General Thornhill, now employed in purchasing stallions in England for the Government of India.

AN OFFICER ATTACKED BY BUDMASHES.

The budmashes of Lucknow are up in arms again. An officer returning home the other night from the Chuttur Munzil Club was most brutally assaulted by a gang of natives, armed with bludgeons, shouting, "hut jao soor saheb." They knocked his trap over. On getting up fortunately unhurt, the officer defended himself with a whip, cutting the face of one of his opponents. On the whip breaking he resorted to his fists, and accounted for three more of the ruffians. A second gang of nine men joined the fight and the officer's escape was miraculous.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUETTA.

There was a sharp shock of earthquake at Quetta yesterday morning, most of the buildings of the cantonments were damaged.

DAMAGES BY THE RECENT FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

Heavy rain has fallen on the Cherat Hills and the frontier generally.

Twenty-one miles of railway between Attock and Peshawar has been rendered impassable, and several miles have been completely swept away.

A train was blocked between the breaks, and the passengers were carried by village conveyances from Peshawur to Khairabad on the right bank of the Indus.

The Kabul river is in heavy flood.

The bridge of boats at Nowshera has been swept away, but the trunk road so far is safe.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 5.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant F. Fisher, Wing Officer, and Officiating Quarter-Master, to be Quarter-Master, with effect from 1st July, 1892.

With reference to para 4 of the Rules regarding the appointment of Acting Pay-Master, under provision of clause 124, India Army Circulars, 1890, Lieutenant Stubbs, 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, will be attached to the Military Accounts Department, Poona, from 15th instant. Lieutenant A. K. Stubbs will report himself personally to the Controller of Military Accounts, for orders.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Medical Staff.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Browne, M.D., to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Adjutant-General's Department.—Colonel R. L. H. Curteis, Assistant Adjutant-General, at Head-Quarters in India, from 30th July to 20th August, 1892, on private affairs, in extension of leave granted in Army Order No. 240, of 29th April last.

Surgeon-Captain Basu passed an examination in the higher standard in Sanscrit, at Bombay.

Lieutenant Wilkins, 14th Bombay Infantry, proceeded to England, on the 14th instant.

Captain Kemball, Wing Commander, 5th Gurka Rifles, has been appointed officiating Second-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, *vice* Captain Barrett proceeded on furlough.

Brigadier-General Budgen, Commanding Bombay District, proceeded on privilege leave, to Simla, on the 4th instant.

CRICKET: THE POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* THE LOCAL ELEVEN.

A cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Local Eleven was played to-day. Only one innings was played, and it took up the whole time. It was raining for the most part of the day. The Gymkhana played well, and scored 356 runs for seven wickets. During the evening H. E. the Governor, besides a large number of spectators, was present. The bowling of the Local Eleven was slack, but the fielding good. The following scored double figures:—Colonel Rhodes, 116; Dr. Trask, 30; Mr. Spratt, 49; Captain Poore, 70; Captain Cox, not out, 45; Mr. Stockdale, 10; and Dr. Sutton, 10. The match will be continued to-morrow.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 5

At a meeting held at Ootacamund yesterday, it was decided to establish a branch of the Indian Currency Association. Numerous letters were received, expressing sympathy with the movement and promising support. A provisional committee was appointed to arrange a public meeting.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, AUG. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana left here at 5 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges left here at 0-30 p.m. to-day, for Bombay.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra left, for Bombay, this afternoon.

GENERAL RICHARD STRACHEY and Mr. G. H. Murray of the English Treasury will represent India on the International Monetary Conference. Mr. Murray was Secretary to the Gold and Silver Commission some four years ago.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

"I remember when a very little fellow exercising my powers of calculation as to the number of people who were likely to go to heaven, I included amongst those all clergymen of the Church of England and all Dissenting ministers, concluding that those who were expressly engaged in preaching the doctrines of Salvation would be sure of it themselves. My manhood has taught me other things." . . .—Professor Tyndall, on Unionist Prospects.

Electioneering is quite as effectual as Professor Tyndall's transition from child to man in effacing ideals. Three weeks' reading illusory promises to constituents and three weeks' hearing inflammatory and abusive speeches, is enough to rob us of our faith in human nature, and to make us sceptics in the matter of Parliamentary honesty, common-sense, and virtue. To the average woman the General Election is full of instruction—it is a complete object lesson of the depths of depravity to which she might sink, the hardships she might have to endure and the heart-soreness from which she might suffer, if she were given her rights. A week or two more of this uncomfortable strife; and instead of claiming the suffrage, women would be rejoicing in their disfranchisement—would be content to relinquish for ever their demand for seats in the House of Commons—content with everything in this life so long as the *fauteuils* in heaven were not contested on the Parliamentary register.

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In Dublin, the echoes of Parliamentary warfare have not interrupted the celebration of the tercentenary. The city is full of men of all nationalities wearing marvellous combinations of colour in their academic robes. Women, too, though not so glaringly in evidence have come to the front. A petition signed by ten thousand women has been presented to the Board of Trinity College, praying that the tercentenary of the college may be marked by the auspicious beginning of a new era of increased usefulness for the college. The petition is backed by the signatures of eminent members of English and Scotch Universities, who have seen the actual working of University education for women.

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In the list of scholarships and prizes awarded by the Oxford University Extension Association to students are the names of several young ladies. Miss Isabel D. Clarke, of Taunton, has been awarded a £10 scholarship in Literature, Miss Florence Barker, Penrith, a £10 scholarship in Science and for Literature (open to elementary school-teachers only), Miss Laura E. Green, Huddersfield, has also won a £10 scholarship. Several other smaller prizes have been taken by women, and the report states that in Literature the work was good, in Political Economy, painstaking but not good, in Science the results are encouraging, and in History, on the whole, lower than last year.

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Everywhere as well as in politics there are competitive examinations in progress. There were fourteen competitors for the Lord Mayor's prizes at the Guildhall School of Music—the most successful being Miss Jessie Bradford, Miss Emily Briggs, and Miss Ida Price, who were declared the winners.

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Another kind of reward for which there are seldom many candidates—the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal—has been awarded at Woolwich to a little girl, aged ten, Miss Edith Brill, daughter of an ex-sergeant of police. It was earned by her brave conduct in plunging into the dock at Woolwich to save the life of a little boy of three whom she held until help arrived. She then made several attempts to rescue an older boy, but unavailingly, as the water in the docks is in some places seventeen feet deep.

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Mr. Naoroji's compatriots are rejoicing everywhere in England at his success as a Parliamentary candidate. As a thank-offering, a co-religionist has forwarded the sum of one hundred guineas to the Lord Mayor for the Mansion House Poor-Box—a more satisfactory manner of spending money on the public than consuming it in toasts or treats.

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Before ladies undertake romantic vendettas, it would be well if they fortified themselves with some nerve tonic. In Paris lately, a splendid attempt to exercise retributive justice was frustrated by the utter collapse of the courage of the executioner, a fashionably-dressed lady, who fainted at the sound of the revolver shots she fired at a faithless lover. The scene took place outside the Musee, Cluny, the walls of which bear record of the strength of woman's passion, and the weakness of her nerve.

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An event which the *Pall Mall Gazette* notes as dividing with the elections the interest of Society, is the announcement in the *Gazette* cancelling the presentation of a lady at a recent drawing-room. If report may be relied on, the Lord Chamberlain has had to undergo an excessively unpleasant *quart d'heure* in consequence of the episode. But as there are several ladies of the name involved in the said episode (any or all of whom, so far as the outside world knows, may have been presented at Court) is it not somewhat unfortunate that the *Gazette* did not describe the one intended more particularly?

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Mdlle. Virginie Meuvins, who has just died at Nancy at the age of ninety-five, was not only the oldest, but the most original schoolmistress in France. Born in 1797, and brought up in accord with the rules laid down by Rousseau in "Emile," Mdlle. Meuvins was not allowed to learn to read until she was eighteen. Yet in a few years her schools were declared by Government to be "normal and model schools," and were so generally appreciated that Mdlle. Meuvins was able to save enough money to erect and endow a hospital in her native town Nancy. A quotation from her will relating to her funeral is interesting from its originality:—

I wish for a civil burial, and that my coffin should be painted in the national colours. It should be taken to the cemetery without a pall in the paupers' hearse, drawn by two horses, decorated with the national colours. A crown of laurel to be placed on my coffin in remembrance of my life-long battle against ignorance and fanaticism. A band of music, consisting of at least ten men, to follow my coffin, playing national and patriotic tunes, and behind them at least two hundred honest paupers, to each of whom a shilling is to be given on their return from the cemetery.

And after her own fashion the staunch old republican woman was laid at rest.

***

If the supply of Cheery Jacques Bonhommes is threatened with future exhaustion, Texas County is not agitated by any fears of a similar nature with regard to its sons of the soil. An account comes from Rockport of a farmer there, who, having been married twice, is the father of thirty-three children. Such a matrimonial result would thrill with horror the Malthusians and other social and political economists at home. In a big half-populated world it is a matter of congratulation. In effete France such a success would have been rewarded by a cross of the Legion d'Honneur.

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Blindness, according to statistics which have a mournful interest for every one in these days of over-study and intense wide-awakeness, reaches its highest European point amongst the Spaniards who are remarkable for their dark complexions. In Sweden, on the contrary, where the complexions are exceptionally fair, blindness is uncommon. The best sight in the world is found in the United States—the worst in Egypt. Those who believe in sparing the sight will be cheered, and the confidence of those who believe in the importance of early literary education will be somewhat shaken by the success of the schools of Mdlle. Meuvins in which reading is not recognized as essential.

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The French Government deplores the continuous diminution of its country's population. The births in France are much fewer than the deaths; and the last returns show even a more considerable reduction. In 1883, there were 25 births per thousand inhabitants; in 1886, 24 births per thousand; and in 1890, only 22 per thousand. In other European countries the proportion of births to the population was:—In Spain 34, in England 35, in Italy 36, in Austria 38, in Germany 39, and in Russia 49 per thousand. A bill will shortly be introduced into the French Chamber to remedy this alarming state of affairs. M. Le Roy, the author or sponsor of the bill, proposes to put a progressive tax upon bachelors—the twenty-one-year-old bachelor to pay so much per cent. on his income; the twenty-two-year-old bachelors, so much more per cent.; and so on; until the limit of celibate depravity is reached in the eighty-year-old bachelor, whose entire income will be sequestered to recompense, by reduction of taxation, the admirable paterfamilias who has subscribed a round dozen of arrows to the State quiver. It will be interesting to observe if the upholders of woman's rights in France will insist on State recognition of its spinsters' claim to equality in this matter. Where is the logic of compelling men to marry, while allowing spinsters to jilt them and remain single with impunity?

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THIS game was played yesterday evening, K. O. Y. L. I. versus A. scratch team on the cooperage the game being partly marred by several drizzling showers. Some very fine passing was seen among the side captained by Walpole, who scored the first goal for his side by a pretty drop kick, five minutes after the game commenced. The Whites worked hard to equalize matters, and their first goal was scored by Rubrey off a drop kick, although he was hampered by one of his opponents. Before the end of the game the colours had notched another goal, besides obtaining two tries, which, however, did not result in any increase to their score. The game terminated in a win for the scratch team, who had obtained 2 goals and 2 tries to their opponents' 1 goal and 1 try.

THE marriage arranged between Lord Binning and Miss Salting will take place early in September.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th July, 1892, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1891 of 313,630 maunds, and Rs. 18,555 in the earnings.

"OUR OVERSEAS MEN."

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART I.

For hope of gain, or sake of peace,
Or greed of golden fee,
Ye must not sell your galley-slaves
That row you over the sea.

For they come of your blood, of your own blood,
By your own gods they swear,
So you must not sell them overseas,
Because they rowed you there.

KING EURIC.

All things considered, there are only two kinds of men in the world—those that stay at home and those that do not. The second are the most interesting. Some day a man will bethink himself and write about the breed in a book, called "The Book of the Overseas Club," for it is at the clubhouses all the way from Aden to Yokohama that the life of the Outside Men is best seen and their talk best heard. A strong family likeness runs through both building and members, and a large and careless hospitality is the note. There is always the same open-doored, high-ceiled house, with matting on the floors; the same come and go of dark-skinned servants; and the same assembly of men talking horse or business, in raiment that would fatally scandalize a London committee, among files of newspapers from a fortnight to five weeks old. The life of the Outside Men includes plenty of sunshine, and as much air as may be stirring. At the Cape, where the Dutch housewives distil and sell the very potent Vanderhum, and the absurd home-made hansom cabs waddle up and down the yellow dust of Adderley-street, are the members of the big import and export firms, the shipping and insurance offices, inventors of mines, and exploiters of new territories, with now and then an officer strayed from India to buy mules for the Government, a Government House aide-de-camp, a sprinkling of the officers of the garrison, tanned skippers of the Union and Castle lines, and naval officers from the squadron at Simon's Town. Here they talk of the sins of Cecil Rhodes, the insolence of Natal, the beauties or otherwise of the solid Boer vots, and the dates of steamers. The *argot* is Dutch and Kaffir, and every one can hum the national anthem that begins "Pack your kit and trek, Johnny Bowlegs." In the stately Hongkong Clubhouse, which is to the further what the Bengal Club is to the nearer East, you meet much the same gathering, *minus* the mining speculators and *plus* men whose talk is of tea, silk, shirtings, and Shanghai ponies. The speech of the Outside Men at this point becomes fearfully mixed with pidgin-English and local Chinese terms, rounded with corrupt Portuguese. At Melbourne, in a long verandah giving on a grass plot, where laughing jackasses laugh very horribly, sit wool kings, premiers, and breeders of horses after their kind. The older men talk of the days of the Eureka Stockade, and the younger of "shearing wars" in North Queensland, while the traveller moves timidly among them wondering what under the world every third word may mean. At Wellington, overlooking the harbour (all right-minded clubs should command the sea), another and yet a like sort of men speak of sheep, the rabbits, the land courts, and the ancient heresies of Sir Julius Vogel; and their more expressive sentences borrow from the Maori. And elsewhere, and elsewhere, and elsewhere among the Outside Men it is the same—the same mixture of every trade, calling, and profession under the sun; the same clash of conflicting interests touching the uttermost ends of the earth; the same intimate, and sometimes appalling, knowledge of your neighbour's business and shortcomings; the same large-palmed hospitality, and the same keen interest on the part of the younger men in the legs of a horse. Decidedly it is at the Overseas Clubs all the world over that you get to know some little of the life of the community. London is egotistical, and the world for her ends with the four-mile cab radius. There is no provincialism like the provincialism of London. That big slack-water coated with the drift and rubbish of a thousand men's thoughts esteems itself the open sea because the waves of all the oceans break at her borders. To those in her midst she is terribly imposing, but they forget that there is more than one kind of imposition. Look back upon her from ten thousand miles, when the mail is just in at an Overseas Club, and she is wondrous tiny. Nine-tenths of her news—so vital, so epoch-making over there—loses its significance, and the rest is as the scuffling of ghosts in a back attic.

Here in Yokohama the Overseas Club has two mails and four sets of papers—English, French, German, and American, as suits the variety of its constitution—and the verandah by the sea, where the big telescope stands, is a perpetual Pentecost. The population of the club changes with each steamer in harbour, for the sea captains swing in, are met with "Hello! where did you come from?" mix at the bar and the billiard tables for their appointed time, and go to sea again. The white-painted warships supply their contingent of members also, and there are wonderful men, mines of most fascinating adventure, who have an interest in sealing brigs that go to the Kurile Islands, and somehow get into trouble with the Russian authorities. Consuls and Judges of the Consular Courts meet men over on leave from the China ports, or it may be Manilla, and they all talk tea, silk, banking, and exchange with the fixed residents. Everything is always as bad as it can possibly be, and everybody is on the verge of ruin. That is why, when they have decided that life is no longer worth living, they go down to the skittle alley—to commit suicide. From the outside, when a cool wind blows among the papers, and there is a sound of smashing ice in an inner apartment, and every third man is talking about the approaching races, the life seems to be a desirable one. "What more could a man need to make him happy?" says the passer-by. A perfect climate, a lovely country, plenty of pleasant society, and the politest people on earth to deal with. The resident smiles and invites the passer-by to stay through July and August. Further, he presses him to do business with the politest people on earth, and to continue so doing for a term of years. Thus the traveller perceives beyond doubt that the resident is prejudiced by the very fact of his residence, and gives it as his matured opinion that Japan is a faultless land, marred only by the presence of the foreign community. And yet, let us consider. It is the foreign community that have made it possible for the traveller to come and go from hotel to hotel, to get his passport for inland travel, to telegraph his safe arrival to anxious friends, and generally to enjoy himself much more than he would have been able to do in his own country. Governments and gunboats may open a land, but it is the men of the Overseas Club that keep it open. Their reward (not alone in Japan) is the bland patronage or the scarcely veiled contempt of those who profit by their labours. It is hopeless to explain to a traveller who has been "*ohayoed*" into half a dozen shops and "*sayonaraed*" out of half a dozen more, and politely cheated in each one that the Japanese is an Oriental, and therefore, embarrassingly economical of the truth. "That's his politeness," says the traveller. "He does not wish to hurt your feelings. Love him and treat him like a brother, and he'll change." To treat one of the most secretive of races on a brotherly basis is not very easy, and the natural politeness that enters into a signed and sealed contract and undulates out of it so soon as it does not sufficiently pay is more than embarrassing. It is almost annoying. The want of fixity or commercial honour may be due to some natural infirmity of the artistic temperament, or to the manner in which the climate has affected and his ruler has ruled the man himself for untold centuries.

Those who know the East, know where the system of "squeez," which is commission, runs through every transaction of life, from the sale of a groom's place upward, *where the woman walks behind the man in the streets*, and where the peasant gives you for the distance to the next town as many or as few miles as he thinks you will like, that these things must be so. Those who do not know will not be persuaded till they have been there. The Overseas Club puts up its nose accordingly when it hears of the Nippon grins, with shame be it written, at an Imperial Diet modelled on the German plan, and a Code Napoleon *a la Japonaise*. It is so far behind the New Era as to doubt that an Oriental country, ridden by etiquette of the sternest, and social distinctions almost as hard as those of castes, can be turned out to Western gauge in the compass of a very young man's life. And it must be prejudiced, because it is daily and hourly in contact with the Japanese, except when it can do business with the Chinaman, whom it prefers. Was there ever so disgraceful a club?

(*To be continued.*)

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THE SANITATION COMMITTEE.

THE Sub-committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, appointed to enquirie into the house-connection system introduced into Bombay, resumed its investigation yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, was examined, and said, the Health Department was in complete change of the old system of sewerage; but not the new system. He was not consulted as to the design of the new house-connections. The changes in the new house-connections were not referred to witness officially.

Dr. Blaney: Were you consulted by the Engineer with regard to house-connections?

Dr. Weir: Well, I was consulted originally in regard to the drainage; but I do not recollect I was in respect of house-connections, except in so far as to the necessity of house-connections which I have always advocated.

Dr. Blaney: Is sanitary engineering a part of your speciality? I would have some difficulty in answering that question.

Dr. Blaney: But to a limited extent?—I hope so. I have a knowledge of certain general principles which has been strengthened by experience. When a syphon is obstructed it practically becomes a cesspool. The syphons in the house-connections in the poorer houses he considered a nuisance. Dr. Weir thought that traps generally in poorer houses contained solids. It must be so or there would be no necessity to clean them.

Dr. Blaney: Do you think the syphons act injuriously?

Dr. Weir: I think considering the necessities of most of the people for whose use the house-connections are, they do act injuriously; and I consider the difficulty arising in the present system so far as the poor peoples' houses are concerned, is chiefly due to the syphon's. I admit the scientific arguments which are perfectly true with regard to syphons.

Dr. Blaney: Is the water-seal to be relied on when the trap is not obstructed.

Dr. Weir: My views are perhaps different to other people. They may be right or wrong. I take it practically for instance that in this office (the Municipal Office) what is called a water seal is, according to the purpose for which the pipe leading to the syphon is used. If the pipe is used as a latrine then it becomes a nuisance.

He thought the down-take pipe should be four inches in diameter. It would be better in the case of the poorer classes to have an interrepting catch-pit with a removing bucket which could be easily cleaned. Such catch-pits could be periodically cleaned and would not affect the public health. Poor people did not flush their own down-take pipes, which were frequently choked and made filthy by night soil, a water-closet system would not in the opinion of Dr. Weir do away with the nuisances from down-take pipes, and masons and morcos. He thought the present system of house-drainge should be altered in tenement houses to one of an open drain. Chawls were generally over-crowded, and that was one of the chief factors of diseases in Bombay, and probably one of the greatest. Most of the fever that prevailed in tenement houses in Bombay was due to over-crowding within, aided by insanitary surroundings without. The house drains were always flushed.

Dr. Blaney: Would you abolish the existing stone pavement in gullies and relay them so as to receive the house sullage in open channels, and have them flushed and even scoured if necessary?—Yes, in the case of poor houses.

Are the gullies a source of disease?—Looking at it from a scientific point of view I think they must be.

Do you think that the change would remove fevers and stinks and abolish mosquitoes?—It would invigorate the population, and improve their health.

Are most of the infantile fatal fevers in Bombay caused by impure air in the houses?—A great many are.

Does this impure air produce lung complications in the cause of 75 per cent. of the fevers?—Not to such a great extent.

These lung complications, are they the immediate cause of death?—Yes.

Then the evils arising from the sewers may be placed under two heads, fevers and the diseases of the respiratory system.

Decomposition was continuous in the sewers in hot weather, and was increased, but rendered innocuous. A humid atmosphere hastened the decomposition of sewage. The emanations from all sewers were very dangerous. There was no sewage without smell. He did not think there was any carelessness on the part of the Municipality in carrying out the new system of house drainage or that there were any complaints similar to those mentioned in the *Lancet* of May 28 in reference to drainage system carried out in England. The habits of the people which caused obstruction in their house-connections were necessities of the conditions under which they lived. In the case of house-connections being obstructed they were much more dangerous than an open gully. The drainage department look to the people themselves to remove any obstruction. He thought the present system of house-connections was unsuited to the habits of the poor people. The new system of house-connections answered very well in cases of the Secretariat and other buildings of the same description; but not in the houses of the lower classes. The smells emanating from morees or nances were more or less the same in effect on public health as sewer gases. Those smells were more perceptible in the hot than in the cold weather. In some cases the ventilating pipes might be a positive nuisance, that is, if the gases were allowed to escape near a window.

Mr. Mehta: Do you think the habits of the people could be given up considering their circumstances?

Dr. Weir: I dont think they are habits at all, they are necessities. I should do exactly the same in the same position of life. The poor classes are not a bit worse than they are in Great Britain.

Taking these habits of the people into account, what has been the general effect of the system of house-connections in the districts in which they have been made?—Statistically the facts are not displayed in any way. I think in the districts where house-connections have been put up there is a decrease in mortality; but the statistical results must be calculated with caution. In some districts such as Dhobie Talao, I think the house-connections are a great improvement. In other parts, I am doubtful as to their effect.

Are they injurious?—Where house-connections are obstructed they are much more dangerous than open gallies; because if a house-connection is blocked gases enter the rooms; whereas in an open gully they are outside the door.

In reply to Dr. Balchandra, Dr. Weir said that he did not think the house-connections had any appreciable effect on the mortality returns. But it was rather too soon to judge.

The Committee will sit again on Tuesday next.

MAURITIUS CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

THE following is a list of amounts subscribed since our last advice:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	9,210	7	9
Mr. Kripar Doongersee	20	0	0
Mr. Dewjee Poonsee	10	0	0
A Parsee Lady at Anantapur (through the Editor, *Rast Goftar*	25	0	0
A. H. E.	30	0	0
Collected at Akola and Shegaon (through Mr. J. P. Redmond)	66	4	0
	9,381	11	0

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

A MATCH between the Parsee Gymkhana and Ralli Brothers will be played on Monday next, the 8th instant, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, at 10 a. m. sharp. The following will represent the Parsee Gymkhana:—

J. M. Patel (capt.), B. D. Cooper, M. D. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, P. D. Kanga, R. E. Mody, Mobedjee, D. F. Dubash, S. B. Spencer, E. N. Davar, and D. C. Pundole. Umpire—D. B. Tapia.

TO-DAY the Y. M. C. A. will play two cricket matches, &c., *vs.* the Elphinstone College Gymkhana and the Army and Navy Stores C. C., both to commence at 2 p.m., on the Cooperage. On Monday, the 8th instant, *vs.* the Telegraph C. C., at 1-30 p.m., and the Elphinstone College Residency, at 11 a.m., both to be played on the same ground.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER declares that it is apparent to anyone who understands the question, that much may be done in Canada to promote immigration. It is calculated that the proportion of emigrants proceeding from Europe to the United States, whose passages are prepaid, ranges from 50 to 70 per cent., while in the case of Canada it is not 10 per cent. Sir Charles believes the adoption of a system of nominated passages, such as he has recommended, would rapidly increase the number of desirable emigrants to the Dominion.

As the High Commissioner for Canada notes, it is a curious fact that there is an impression among his countrymen that emigration is larger in good times than in bad. The supposed reason is that people then have more money at their disposal. He thinks, however, that too much importance may easily be attached to that statement. "Judging from my correspondence," he adds, "there does not appear to be the same tendency on the part of people to leave their homes and surroundings when things look bright, as when the prospect is more gloomy. No matter what may be said to the contrary, there is a deeply-rooted attachment, in the United Kingdom, on the part of its inhabitants to the land of their birth, and one of the great difficulties we have to contend with in inducing suitable persons to emigrate (except, perhaps, when the joinking feasants) is the fact that they put off the thought of emigration until their only alternative."

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Saturday last, when President the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., occupied the chair. There were also present: Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, the Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, Messrs. James MacDonald, Morarji Gocouldas Dewji, Dharamsey Gokuldas, S. R. Bhandarkar, J. Avent, A. H. Nazar, Dadjiram Pranjivanram, Drs. Atmaram Pandurang and D. de De Monte, and Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar then read a paper on three copper-plate grants, received from Wardha, Naosari, and the Belgaum Districts.

The first of these grants was found near Wardha in the Central Provinces, the others in Naosari and Belgaum respectively. He said in the course of a long paper, that excellent impressions of the tablets were prepared by Dr. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Nagpur, and forwarded to the Society for the purpose of being deciphered by Mr. T. Drysdale, Deputy Commissioner of Wardha. The plates are three in number, each being a foot in length and eight inches in breadth. The inscription is engraved on one side of the first plate, on both sides of the second, and on one side of the third. The letters are carefully and well formed in the first part, but in the latter the work is negligently done. The seal bears a figure of Siva.

The inscription is a charter announcing the grant of a village, named Talapuramshaka, situated in the district of Nagapura-Nandivardhana, to a Brahman, named Rishiyappa or Rishiyapayya of the Vedic school of Vaji, Kanva, and Kata, and of the Bharadvaja *gotra*. The grant was made by Krishna or Akalavarsha of the Rashtrakuta family in the name of his brother Jagattunga, while living at his capital Manyakheta, in the year 862 expired, of the Saka era, corresponding to 940 A. D., on the 5th of the dark half of Vaisakha, the cyclic year being Sarvari.

Dr. Bhandarkar went on to say: The copper-plates from the Naosari District were forwarded to the Society by the Baroda Government and made over to me for transcription and translation. On reading them I found they were the same as those shown by the Baroda Diwan to Mr. H. H. Dhruva. Mr. Dhruva published a transcript of them with remarks in the "Journal of the German Oriental Society" Vol. XL., but did not give a translation. Each of the plates is 13 inches long and 9 broad. As in the case of the Wardha plates, the first has the inscription on one side, the second on both, and the third on one. The seal has the figure of Siva on it. Each of these sets records the grant of a village to a Brahman, made by Indra, the son of Jagattunga, and grandson of Krishna or Akalavarsha of the Rashtrakuta dynasty of Manyakheta on the seventh of the bright half of Phalguna, when 836 years of the Saka King had elapsed, the cyclic year being Yuvan.

The next set of three copper-plates, a transcript and translation of which I place before the Society, was put into my hands to be used for historical purposes by my friend Mr. D. R. Natu, LL.B., who is a pleader in the District Court at Belgaum. It was in the possession of the Desai of Kokahnur, a large village about 12 miles to the south-east of Athni, which is a taluka station in the Belgaum District. Each of the plates is 12½ inches in length and about 9 inches in breadth. The lines are engraved breadth-wise; and we have the inscription on one side of the first plate, both sides of the second, and one side of the third. The seal has the figure of a bull. The nasals in the body of a word are uniformly marked by an anusvara, as we do at the present day and ङ् always appears in the form of

sociated in the highest
the absence of either of
its most perfect deve-
put in a saving clause,
your misunderstanding
ents must always be
ys be equally develop-
ve prevail d over right
t to bring on a com-
whole conditions of the
ve degenerate into mere
in right judgment has
times be the part of the
so retrace a false step.
ils position may mean
rageousness, or it may
n supporters. It may
ce a false step requires
needed to persevere
ally injure a good cause
s own supporters, or
consistency. But what
such circumstances is
on of a mistake, humilia-
dgment, a frank facing
th, an uncompromising
nd a readiness still to
ere ought to be no possible
not the individual that
reat which has been exe-
of the mistake should be
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claim all hostile criticism, and
acceptance of people's blame,
ideness at the moment, and
of escape, that prevented
all the consequences of un-

resolvedness are both present,
to be passed without flinching. But mark,
without suffering. There are
impassive, which can take
any amount of battering
make others, who are more
And in such natures there may
it will lack something
tyrdom which belongs to
ompassous and sensitive. To
courage for one's opponents, or
of indifference, or by a
invulnerable—these may
Moral Courage, but at any rate they
ssed for it which is made
ensitive spirits, when they find that oblo-
or dullness are present to complicate
duties daily met, I added to my definition of
Moral Courage, that it must include in its fitness
for great ends the power to remain undisturbed
when it has to encounter all these or any one of
them.—The power to go straightforward to a great
end, undeterred by obloquy or opposition, un-
damaged by difficulty or pain, undisturbed by calmour
of confusion.—As I worded the definition which I
gave you, there may be a genuine dread, at quiet
moments, of what has to be encountered in these
trials. We may realise very keenly indeed that it will
be hard to be looked askance upon by our follows, to
be reviled by ignorance or prejudice, to be sneered at
by the unappreciative and the self-satisfied: the very
fact of great publicity may be distressing—much
more the publicity of being pilloried, where we
know that the mob will be against us. We
may love to be on good terms with those around
us, and may be genuinely fond of expanding
ourselves, of being amused with the comfort of
kindly pleasantry, and cherishing the geniality of hearty
intercourse; while we know well that by pursuing the
path of duty, we shall be cutting ourselves off from
all these. And again, we may have an unselfish
regard for the quiet and the comfort of other people,
and may be anxious to leave it undisturbed from no
thought of how it affects our own comfort, but, honest-
ly, because we love to see them comfortable and wa
may know that the enjoyment of shelf case, nay, perhaps,
that sharp pain to those dear to us may be the swift
able results of doing our duty. But where duty is
plain and unmistakable all these things must be put
ruthlessly on one side, the very things that we
must despise and dread must be accepted as a part
of the day's work—not because we can suppose for a
moment that we shall cease to be keenly affected by
them, for courage faces them all and lays its
account for them, for undismayed for all that they have
with them. It has no vulgar insensibility to them or
disdain in them, no reckless self-confidence with
which to face them, but a calm determination to go
forward, to meet everything as absolutely inevitable,
which could only be avoided through dishonour. At
these moments of pe ion, it will be
absolutely necessary all that lies before it
of humanity. It have the added dis-
advantage of powers of endur-
ance, of the worthiness th
ordinary, of own judgment and its
own method self for action is heard,
it shakes of and its self-questioning;
there only the obligation it braces
[illegible] vulnerable,
but it shrinks fr the failures and
the temptations common life every
day will have in an adequate appreci-
tion of a single fact, its bearing upon action—
that pain does not belong to pain, because the cause in
which we bear it is a noble one. People suppose that
because they are enthusiastic, they will be encased
in an armour of fine sentiment which will pro-
tect them from the missiles hurled against them. And
then they find that instead of being protected, they
are only rendered more sensitive: that be-
cause they know that the cause exists, the
honour of the cause which they represent is bound up
with their own personal estimation, every sarcasm and
every shaft which they encounter has an added power
to wound. Or, again, the very fineness of fibre
which has made them enthusiastic in a cause, is what
renders them sensitive beyond others, who had less of
consistence or of public spirit. And hence comes the
complicated question of pleas from another point
of view of lie results—"
champions coming forward in a great contest and
being wounded more deeply than they can bear.
When I speak, then, of true Moral Courage being
undeterred by obloquy or opposition, undismayed
by difficulty or pain, undisturbed by clamour or
confusion, you must understand that the last thing
that I intend is that it will not be wounded to
the quick, will not shrink, with all the sensitiveness of
high refinement, from the wounds which these
weapons inflict, and from the suffering and exhaustion
which follow. I do mean that it will take account of
these beforehand, and that it will face them, when
they have to be encountered, with a resolvedness which
refuses to be turned aside, though worse things than
these had to be reckoned with. Defeat and victory, as
the resolution of such things, do not consist, for true
Moral Courage, in being unstricken, or even on being
successful, as the world counts successfulness and
success. To be unstricken means to keep honour unble-
mished; it does not mean to ward off every wound when
the wounds are to be found in one's own breast and not
in the fair fame of one's cause. To be successful means
to have secured for one's cause its fair place in the roll
of the undertakings which have been honoured by the
presence of their champions, and sanctified, if need be,
by their self sacrifice; it does not mean to be well
spoken of by all men, to be enrolled among the popular
and the highly appreciated, to be smiled upon in high
social circles, or to be the idol of a complaisant Press.
To be able to do without all these things; to be able to
despise them if need be; nay, to be able—more difficult
still—to count them as means to an end, and to
thrust them away when they cease to be such—this
must always be the attitude of Moral Courage in
relation to the applause of the world. This thought is
so important and so suggestive that I must take time
to expand it a little.

The weak, sympathetic character, and the strong,
unsympathetising, half-brutal character are both of
them [illegible]. The pliable slaves of public
opinion and the tortuous reasoning deters of its are
neither of them independent in society. The weak,
irresolute people may be clear-sighted enough to see
what is right, and may believe in it most genuinely and
sometimes at least as they can carry people with them.
The very fact of having persuaded other people makes
them grasp what their own judgment has told them, the
more deeply and the more firmly for the time being. They can go along with the swing of a
certain movement so long as it continues to be a
movement. But a check throws them hopelessly back.
Half their hold upon the principles which they accept,
even on those which they reason out for themselves,
proceeds from sympathy which is accorded them—
sympathy to which they respond, in the long run, on having
their own sympathy from without. Let sympathy
[illegible] withdrawers, let them find that those
[illegible] them, and all their hold upon
[illegible] and that the individual that
[illegible] which has been exe-
[illegible] of the mistake should be
[illegible] individual is concerned.
[illegible] to preserve one's good name
[illegible] which one represents, if it
[illegible] frankness about one's actions
[illegible] sacrifice of reputation. One or
[illegible] must have, if one is to be cre-
[illegible] courage—either a judgment
[illegible] all the possible effects of
[illegible] sures one from even outward
[illegible] degree of frankness after a
[illegible] claim all hostile criticism, and
[illegible] acceptance of people's blame,
[illegible] ideness at the moment, and
[illegible] of escape, that prevented
[illegible] all the consequences of un-

[illegible] resolvedness are both present,
[illegible] to be passed without flinching. But mark,
[illegible] without suffering. There are
[illegible] impassive, which can take
[illegible] any amount of battering
[illegible] which will make others, who are more
[illegible] And in such natures there may
[illegible] it will lack something
[illegible] tyrdom which belongs to
[illegible] ompassous and sensitive. To
[illegible] courage for one's opponents, or
[illegible] of indifference, or by a
[illegible] invulnerable—these may
[illegible] Moral Courage, but at any rate they
[illegible] ssed for it which is made
[illegible] ensitive spirits, when they find that oblo-
[illegible] or dullness are present to complicate
[illegible] duties daily met, I added to my definition of
[illegible] Moral Courage, that it must include in its fitness
[illegible] for great ends the power to remain undisturbed
[illegible] when it has to encounter all these or any one of
[illegible]—The power to go straightforward to a great
[illegible] undeterred by obloquy or opposition, un-
[illegible] by difficulty or pain, undisturbed by calmour
[illegible] of confusion.—As I worded the definition which I
[illegible] you, there may be a genuine dread, at quiet
[illegible] of what has to be encountered in these
[illegible]. We may realise very keenly indeed that it will
[illegible] hard to be looked askance upon by our follows, to
[illegible] reviled by ignorance or prejudice, to be sneered at
[illegible] by the unappreciative and the self-satisfied: the very
[illegible] fact of great publicity may be distressing—much
[illegible] the publicity of being pilloried, where we
[illegible] that the mob will be against us. We
[illegible] love to be on good terms with those around
[illegible], and may be genuinely fond of expanding
[illegible], of being amused with the comfort of
[illegible] pleasantry, and cherishing the geniality of hearty
[illegible]; while we know well that by pursuing the
[illegible] of duty, we shall be cutting ourselves off from
[illegible]. And again, we may have an unselfish
[illegible] for the quiet and the comfort of other people,
[illegible] may be anxious to leave it undisturbed from no
[illegible] of how it affects our own comfort, but, honest-
[illegible], because we love to see them comfortable and wa
[illegible] that the enjoyment of shelf case, nay, perhaps,
[illegible] sharp pain to those dear to us may be the swift
[illegible] results of doing our duty. But where duty is
[illegible] and unmistakable all these things must be put
[illegible] on one side, the very things that we
[illegible] and dread must be accepted as a part
[illegible] day's work—not because we can suppose for a
[illegible] that we shall cease to be keenly affected by
[illegible] courage faces them all and lays its
[illegible] for them, for undismayed for all that they have
[illegible] them. It has no vulgar insensibility to them or
[illegible] in them, no reckless self-confidence with
[illegible] to face them, but a calm determination to go
[illegible], to meet everything as absolutely inevitable,
[illegible] could only be avoided through dishonour. At
[illegible] moments of pe ion, it will be
[illegible], nervously all that lies before it
[illegible] humanity. It have the added dis-
[illegible] powers of endur-
[illegible] worthiness th
[illegible] own judgment and its
[illegible] self for action is heard,
[illegible] and its self-questioning;
[illegible] obligation it braces
[illegible] vulnerable,
[illegible] the failures and
[illegible] common life every
[illegible] an adequate appreci-
[illegible] its bearing upon action—
[illegible] does not belong to pain, because the cause in
[illegible] we bear it is a noble one. People suppose that
[illegible] they are enthusiastic, they will be encased
[illegible] armour of fine sentiment which will pro-
[illegible] them from the missiles hurled against them. And
[illegible] they find that instead of being protected, they
[illegible] only rendered more sensitive: that be-
[illegible] they know that the cause exists, the
[illegible] of the cause which they represent is bound up
[illegible] their own personal estimation, every sarcasm and
[illegible] which they encounter has an added power
[illegible]. Or, again, the very fineness of fibre
[illegible] has made them enthusiastic in a cause, is what
[illegible] them sensitive beyond others, who had less of
[illegible] or of public spirit. And hence comes the
[illegible] pleas from another point
[illegible] lie results—"
[illegible] coming forward in a great contest and
[illegible] wounded more deeply than they can bear.
[illegible], then, of true Moral Courage being
[illegible] by obloquy or opposition, undismayed
[illegible] difficulty or pain, undisturbed by clamour or
[illegible], you must understand that the last thing
[illegible] I intend is that it will not be wounded to
[illegible], will not shrink, with all the sensitiveness of
[illegible] refinement, from the wounds which these
[illegible] inflict, and from the suffering and exhaustion
[illegible] follow. I do mean that it will take account of
[illegible] beforehand, and that it will face them, when
[illegible] have to be encountered, with a resolvedness which
[illegible] to be turned aside, though worse things than
[illegible] had to be reckoned with. Defeat and victory, as
[illegible] of such things, do not consist, for true
[illegible] Courage, in being unstricken, or even on being
[illegible], as the world counts successfulness and
[illegible]. To be unstricken means to keep honour unble-
[illegible]; it does not mean to ward off every wound when
[illegible] are to be found in one's own breast and not
[illegible] fair fame of one's cause. To be successful means
[illegible] secured for one's cause its fair place in the roll
[illegible] undertakings which have been honoured by the
[illegible] of their champions, and sanctified, if need be,
[illegible] their self sacrifice; it does not mean to be well
[illegible] of by all men, to be enrolled among the popular
[illegible] highly appreciated, to be smiled upon in high
[illegible] circles, or to be the idol of a complaisant Press.
[illegible] able to do without all these things; to be able to
[illegible] them if need be; nay, to be able—more difficult
[illegible] still—to count them as means to an end, and to
[illegible] them away when they cease to be such—this
[illegible] always be the attitude of Moral Courage in
[illegible] to the applause of the world. This thought is
[illegible] important and so suggestive that I must take time
[illegible] expand it a little.

[illegible] weak, sympathetic character, and the strong,
[illegible] unsympathetising, half-brutal character are both of
[illegible] them [illegible]. The pliable slaves of public
[illegible] and the tortuous reasoning deters of its are
[illegible] neither of them independent in society. The weak,
[illegible] irresolute people may be clear-sighted enough to see
[illegible] what is right, and may believe in it most genuinely and
[illegible] sometimes at least as they can carry people with them.
[illegible] very fact of having persuaded other people makes
[illegible] them grasp what their own judgment has told them, the
[illegible] more deeply and the more firmly for the time
[illegible] being. They can go along with the swing of a
[illegible] movement so long as it continues to be a
[illegible] movement. But a check throws them hopelessly back.
[illegible] Half their hold upon the principles which they accept,
[illegible] even on those which they reason out for themselves,
[illegible] proceeds from sympathy which is accorded them—
[illegible] sympathy to which they respond, in the long run, on having
[illegible] their own sympathy from without. Let sympathy
[illegible] withdrawers, let them find that those
[illegible] them, and all their hold upon
[illegible] and that the individual that
[illegible] which has been exe-
[illegible] of the mistake should be
[illegible] individual is concerned.
[illegible] to preserve one's good name
[illegible] which one represents, if it
[illegible] frankness about one's actions
[illegible] sacrifice of reputation. One or
[illegible] must have, if one is to be cre-
[illegible] courage—either a judgment
[illegible] all the possible effects of
[illegible] sures one from even outward
[illegible] degree of frankness after a
[illegible] claim all hostile criticism, and
[illegible] acceptance of people's blame,
[illegible] ideness at the moment, and
[illegible] of escape, that prevented
[illegible] all the consequences of un-

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A USEFUL TRAVELLING OUTFIT.

It often occurs that when one travels it is not always quite convenient to take much luggage, and thus one wardrobe is naturally limited. At the same time it is well to be neatly and prettily dressed, and this, I think, says a lady correspondent is accomplished in the accompanying design. To begin with the very foundation of the costume, namely, the skirt. It is best to choose a useful material, and I should recommend a pretty grey tweed of a bluish slate colour. Have a plain umbrella sheath skirt made of it only just to touch the ground all round, as skirts are now to be only this useful length. I should advise a pretty blouse to wear with it, in silk, thin woollen, or printed cotton. When you require something warmer, a plain fitting bodice of tweed like that of a riding habit is quite the most useful, and with sleeves that are not puffed high on the shoulders, but reach well down to the wrist. For cold days you can have an outside jacket, which can also be worn over the blouse only, or if greater warmth is needed, over the plain fitting bodice. This should be made capable of fastening across the chest warmly, if needed, or to lie back in revers when you wish to wear it open. Lastly, but by no means leastly, have your material made also into a nice long three-quarter waterproof mantle to go over all, with or without a hood, as you best prefer—myself I do not think, unless a hood is large enough to cover a hat or bonnet, that it is much used. The mantle should be made in any case with a high collar to turn up round the neck in wet weather. You will thus have a very complete "rig out," which is capable of division and subdivision according to times and seasons. The whole costume can be waterproofed if needed, and it is naturally more useful in consequence.

SATIN STITCH.

In embroidery is one of the simplest and most effective of the many stitches used. Nothing looks so nice as to see pocket-handkerchiefs neatly marked, also table and house linen. In this our foreign neighbours greatly outshine us, for almost as a matter of course they work the marking of their domestic linen. The best way to commence, if you are going to mark a handkerchief, is to trace the letters or monogram on a piece of stiff letter paper very blackly, so that you can see them through the cambric. Tack the material down quite flat and smoothly over it, and with little tacking stitches in between the various parts of each letter. Then with fine embroidery cotton run a line round each letter so as to outline it in cotton. Take some thick darning cotton, and stuff the wide part of each lettter by runing it backwards and forwards till it looks thick and raised. Take a fine needle and the fine embroidery cotton, and oversew it. But for convenience sake, I shall work from left to right, and not as this is from left to right. To work dots to look well raised and thoroughly even, a stitch called "double plumetis, or satin stitch," is used. It merely means that after having stuffed your dot you cross it twice, as this enables it to maintain its shape better. Of course, you will understand that to do the thin lines you merely oversew in the same manner a single thick thread, keeping your work just as smooth and even as before, the stitches being much shorter. It is well if your cambric is tightly strained on the paper to pull your stitches fairly tight, because it makes the work so much more firm and solid. When you have quite finished take out all your tacking threads, remove the paper, and you will be pleased at the result.

FEATHERS.

As a decoration to hats or bonnets are quite one of the very prettiest ornaments, or as we call them, trimmings, that can be chosen. Yet what looks more forlorn and disreputable than spoiled plumes, the delicate curling parts of the feather standing out straight, and quite thin and shabby, without any of their fluffiness that made them at once so light and so beautiful. It costs a good deal more than most people care to give to send the feathers to a dyer and cleaner, and in the case of feathers of fast colurs it is really a pity for one to do so. With a little trouble and care you may revive them quite to the professional hands do them. Supposing you have some white or cream ostrich tips, or long feathers, that are soiled and out of curl. Wash them with soap and warm water in which a teaspoonful of borax to the quart has been melted. Rinse them thoroughly in pure cold water, and stroke them through a clean cloth, rubbing them well whilst you do so. Then shake them rapidly before or over the fire till they are perfectly dry. This needs patience, and if you have stilll more it is worth while to take each thread of the feather and softly stroke it down the wrong way towards the rib. When they are quite dry, and stand out very stiff and straight, take an ivory knife, a narrow one that is not sharp in the blade than the large one of an ordinary penknife. Commence at the tip of the feathers, stroke away the side threads or strands, and curl the very tip by stroking it against the thumb, so that it runs roundly underwards. Then take five or six strands at a time and curl them underwards, doing this down each side of the feather. When this is finished skim your knife underneath three or four upper ones, beginning from the tip, and curl them the opposite way, so that they lie back and curl over the rib down the centre of the feather, effectually concealing it, and giving a rich, full thick appearance. Shake well before the fire for a minute or so, which will complete your operations.

ELECTION IMPERTINENCE.

Two ardent young Gladstonians are alleged to have followed Miss Bousfield and a friend from door to door while they were canvassing in Hackney, and literally talked them down, until at last they were compelled to give up their canvass in disgust.

A LONG LITTLE FINGER.

Have you a long little finger, asks Mr. Joseph Hatton? If not, you are no good. Without "the finger of Mercury" you are handicapped unduly in the battle for fame and fortune, and you had better give up the contest. Mrs. St. Hill, the prophetess of palmistry, says no man can be great without a long little finger, at least she says there is no instance of any man attaining to greatness without it. Mr. Gladstone has it. "To turn people round your little finger" is a proverb that is justified by science.

A MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

There is a curious and ancient marriage custom in the Tyrol which is faithfully observed to this day. In that country a bride is brought to the house of her husband, seated on the the top of her chest, in a waggon, and that chest is filled with the sheets and other linen articles which she has prepared during her maiden days. A somewhat similar custom prevailed in Scotland not so very long ago; and in this country the chest came before, or more usually after the bride, and not with her. In any case, she would have scorned the idea of being carried through the streets sitting upon it. Nowadays, however, the Scottish bride comes too often without the chest or anything else of corresponding value, except, of course, her own dear self.

A GUTTER UMBRELLA.

The latest fad, says the new York "City Leader" has arrived in the shape of an umbrella. It is constructed so as to curl up around the rim when opened, forming a complete gutter or "roan" like that along the eaves of a house. This gutter catches the rain as it runs down the sloping cover, and keeps it from falling all round the ground and splashing the trousers. But how is the water got rid of on this moving roof? Well, the gutter opens into a common pipe, which leads down through the centre of the umbrella handle and falls to the ground, when the thoughtful owner remembers to open the escape valve by touching a spring: but if he does not, then also recollect to stand out of the way of the waterfall: the patented action may be worse than the natural, as far as his trousers are concerned.

THE LATEST.

The latest invention for the saving of life at fires is the "emergency dress." It is a woman's idea. It consists of a dress something like that used by submarine divers, but much more simple, and made from asbestos cloth.

WEARING SPECTACLES.

We see thousands of those who should wear glasses—young and old, male and female—endeavouring to read, write, sew, and work with aching eyes who might with glasses perform all duties without discomfort or injury. It should never be forgotten that the difficulty in reading, writing, &c., which comes on so commonly about middle life is in no sense a disease or an evidence of decay, but is the effect of a purely natural change, which takes place in all healthy eyes. It is due to a consistency of the crystalline lens, which becoming more solid, yields less to the influence of the accommodation muscle. It is folly therefore, to fight against or lament over the inevitable; and when this condition, which is called "presbyopia," manifests itself, it should at once be relieved by wearing suitable glasses. When will employers learn these facts and appreciate the commercial value of spectacles for their labourers? It is a matter of daily experience—I see it every day at the hospitals I attend—strong, able-bodied men and women, and skilled artisans, able and willing to work, who are thrown out of employment, and consequently into pauperism, not for any fault of theirs, but because of the ignoran prejudice of their employers, who will not permit the use of spectacles; forgetting, or not knowing, that their difficulty in seeing is due not to disease but to the want of glasses.

NEW BONNETS,

Many of the new French hats have three feathers arranged like Prince of Wales's in front or at the side. The hat pictured is of course cream straw, trimmed with a band of white velvet, three white feathers, and an osprey. Poke brims are very fashionable, and I have seen some edged with overhanging frills of lace. Fruit is much worn, especially cherries, which look pretty enough on a course straw. A finely pleated bow of feather-edged chiffon is a favourite trimming for bonnets, and that you can buy ready-made at any of the draper's. The new fancy striped ribbons are very pretty for boating hats. Quite the smartest hat I have tried on this week—and at sale times I try on a good many—was of black and pink straw with a small flat pot crown in jet, trimmed on the right side with a bold black bow, and two gold pins arranged cross-wise. The brim was wide, and flat as a pancake. I very much wanted that hat, and I am by no means sure that I shall not succumb to its temptations yet. Strings adorn most of the big hats, but they are very uncomfortable to wear in hot weather. A Frenchwoman who I thought looked very "chic" had disposed of her hat strings in a way that was very becoming. Instead of fastening them at the side or in front, she had drawn them round her back hair and tied them in a bow at the side. This season we have seen the resurrection of the awful 'Si bonnet, and we are not likely to forget the shock it gave us for some time. Let us hope there is nothing so alarming in store for us in the near future. I shall begin to feel frightened when autumn comes and the new things are brought out. But we're not going to stand too much nonsense, and if they attempt flounced skirts (which I am told is quite likely), or bustles, or anything else that's monstrous, we fashion writers will hold a conference and pass some drastic measures for the suppression of such evils. If we have been tyrannized over in the past we won't be in the future. One can't be continually generalising in the matter of fashions. Let me for once try to be precise and instructive. This is a recipe for a most delicious bonnet. Take a jet mould (the shape may be left to the discretion of the wearer) with a slightly tapering crown. Adorn with a bunch of cherries on one side and garnish the edge of the brim with a ruche of black lace. Add velvet strings coloured to taste—red would, perhaps, be best, as it would match the fruit. The principal ingredients of all the most *distingué* bonnets just now are jet and lace. Another bonnet, quite as easy to make, consists of four jet stars, arranged (two on each side) on an elongated shape, the centre being filled up with soft black lace, finished in front with a little French butterfly bow of the same. The strings are of black velve; and a paste pin placed above the bow gives an additional charm to the whole.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

DUBLIN AND IRVING.

"CONSIDERABLE comment, writes a correspondent, has been aroused in Dublin at the manner in which Mr. Henry Irving was treated at the tercentenary celebrations at Trinity College on Wednesday. Mr. Irving accepted an invitation to be present to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, and received a great ovation from the students. At the banquet in the evening, however, it was noticed that Mr. Irving did not sit at the table reserved for honored guests, but occupied an ordinary seat near the centre of the banqueting hall. Later, when Sir Frederic Leighton replied to the toast of "Science, Art, and Literature," he pointedly omitted to make any reference to Mr. Irving, though he referred to the degrees conferred on Mr. Alma Tadema and himself. Much regret and annoyance is felt in Dublin at the unintentional or studied slight to which Mr. Irving has been subjected, and it is probable, unless an ample "amende" promptly emanates from the proper quarter, that he will be the recipient of a public address testifying to the respect entertained for him by the citizens of Dublin.

HIGHER NOTES THAN PATTI.

The only soprano singer in the world who makes higher tones than Madame Adelina Patti is said to be Miss Sybil Sanderson, daughter of Judge Sanderson, of San Francisco.

WHEN LAWYERS WERE EXCLUDED FROM PARLIAMENT.

It is not generally known that at one time the inhabitants of this country were so blind to their own advantage and the eternal fitness of things as to exclude lawyers from Parliament. In the thick of a general election, in which nearly three hundred lawyers are said to be candidates on one side or the other (and many of them who have "changed" sides), the thing may well seem as incredible as it is shocking. In Edward the III's time, "four shillings a day," writes Carte, "the wages of a knight of the shire, was not a sufficient inducement for the trouble and inconvenience which a gentleman of the first distinction in his county must undergo by removing to London; but it was a very considerable advantage to a lawyer, whose business called him thither in term time," the parliament being in those days the usual Parliament sitting. No actual ukase of exclusion was then passed, but it was decreed that if they were elected they should not be paid, which had all the desired effect—a circumstance which proves how little the motives of lawyers in those days. Nevertheless, in Henry the IV's reign every sheriff received the following notice:—"The King wills that neither you nor any other sheriff of the kingdom shall allow any man following the law to be chosen knight." This Parliament, remarks Coke (a lawyer himself, however), "was fruitless and called the 'Lack-learning Parliament,' and since that time lawyers, for the great and good service of the Commonwealth, have been eligible."

MUSIC IN HOSPITALS.

The Guild of St. Cecilia is (says the "Globe") embarking on a new enterprise. Already it has made itself notorious by its attempt to bring into vogue the use of music as a therapeutic agent: but it is now going to adopt a new plan. Hitherto it has been necessary to take its musicians and vocalists to the hospitals or sick rooms, at which they were needed to charm away pain or induce sleep by a dreamy lullaby; but now it is proposed that the music shall be laid on per telephone. In a central hall in London, to be bought or built, according as a special appeal now being made for funds may result, the soft, dreamy music, which has been found suitable for the purpose, will be played and sung continuously day and night, and will be conveyed by telephone attached to certain wards in the chief London hospitals. For the private sick-room with which there is no telephonic communication the scheme is to take another direction. There will be a central office and twenty smaller district offices throughout London with sleeping rooms attached. In these paid officials will reside, and be able to communicate by musicians living in the neighbourhood, so that these latter may be able to arrive as promptly as possible at the place indicated by the physician. It is even contemplated that such a system might be extended throughout the kingdom (!) but at present this is only "Tommibun." What has first to be done is to raise the money by which the experiment can be tried in the Metropolis.

PUNCH AND JUDY.

An entertainment that is new, if not in every sense original, is being prepared for the Lyric Theatre. There Mr. Horace Sedger proposes to produce the stirring drama of "Punch and Judy," with illustrations of life and every day as natural. The Dog Toby will be played by Mr. Charles Lauri, who appeared in that character, by the way, at Covent Garden, at one of Sir Augustus Harris's carnival balls, as they were called, in utter defiance of the calendar.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Thomas Thorne's management of the Vaudeville Theatre has come unnoticed to an end with the withdrawal of "Sophia." When the house next re-opens in the autumn it will be under the management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Messrs. Gatti, following the lead of Mr. Sedger at the Lyric, have under consideration to reduce the prices of admission to the theatre, and there is a general feeling in theatrical circles that the scale of charges for tickets of admission to the theatre is coming down to the more reasonable prices that obtained before the Bancrofts started the half-guinea stall at the old Prince of Wales's Theatre off the Tottenham-court-rd. As matters now stand, the price of admission is higher—the gallery boy pays more for his whistle—than in any capital in Europe.

A GARDEN PARTY.

Sir Augustus Harris gave a garden party at the Elms, St. John's Wood, last month, which was on a scale of magnificence and pastoral splendour never before attempted, even during the enterprising manager's experience. The date was so arranged as to enable the principal stars of Sir Augustus's Italian and German operatic companies to attend before returning to the Continent.

THE ALHAMBRA.

The main attraction at the Alhambra, during its existence as a Palace of Varieties, has been its ballets. At the very moment when the fortunes of the ballet were at their lowest ebb, writes a correspondent, the idea was turned by the bold policy of the managers of the Alhambra. Banished, to all intents and purposes, from its home in opera, it found refuge on the variety stage, and Leicester Square redressed the balance of Covent Garden. With the usual extensive ballets at the Alhambra, and those of its rival on the north side of the square, have exceeded in largeness of design and completeness of equipment everything which went before them. They have revived the splendours of the palmiest days of what appeared to be a lost or moribund art. We have spoken of the school of dancing and its curriculum, through which pupils are constantly being passed into the ranks of the "professional," and by which they secure engagements. Nearly all the ladies of the ballet at the Alhambra have graduated through this "course of study." These number at present eight principal dancers, fifty "corypheus," and thirty "extras" and "supers." They have constant and regular employment, and compose the staff, and earn salaries varying from 1l. to 2l. per week. The "prima ballerina assoluta," at present, is Mlle. Legnani, who hails from La Scala at Milan, and makes an income of about 1,000l. a year. She is one of the most accomplished dancers now living, and the most versatile. It was only the other day that the subject of the modern craze for skirt-dancing was mentioned to her; those who have seen her surprisingly graceful performance in this style of dancing in the new ballet of "Don Juan" will admit that, literally "per saltum," she has vindicated her right to be regarded as its principal exponent. Mlle. Vanoni, now performing elsewhere, was for a long time the principal member of the Alhambra ballet. The long service of the ladies of the ballet on their particular stages is a curious feature in their careers, and is a commentary on the remarks one often hears as to the precariousness and risks of the calling. When a nobody chaffed the great Costa on his choice of forty years, he replied: "Precisely; and they know the music of forty operas": so that one could be replaced by another at a moment's notice. The same considerations are applicable in a lesser degree to the ballet ladies.

THE VARIETY ARTISTS.

Next in importance after the ballet come the variety artists. Of these there are generally about fifteen "taking the turn" every night. Some perform at other halls also; some have special terms to appear at one place only. A leading "star" artist, just now out of the bill, is engaged for five years at the Alhambra, and by its managers re-engaged to other proprietors. She earns a salary of upwards of 50l. per week certain for the five years. Mr. Coburn, who may be regarded as a champion (on conique) is in receipt of a weekly income of about 40l.; he would receive about 15l. for each "turn." During her recent visit to America, Miss Jenny Hill, familiarly known as "The Vital Spark," earned about 150l. per week; but this was exceptional. At present the greatest draw on the music-hall stage is Mr. Chevalier, with his coster songs; he is an almost unique instance of great success attending a transfer from the theatre to the music-hall at the comparatively mature age of thirty-five; he is said to make at present about 70l. per week. It should, however, be remembered that these figures do not include the payments received by these artists for engagements outside the halls. Several of them frequently attend soirées at private houses, and at the various meetings of the musical clubs now so common, for which their charge is from 10l. to 20l. per night, according to circumstances. The artists in all cases pay their own expenses for costumes, carriages, and so forth; they frequently make changes of dress in the brougham which conveys them from one engagement to another. It may be mentioned that Miss Annie Abbott, the "Georgia Magnet," who appeared at the Alhambra last year, received 150l. per week, and the engagement was considered a remunerative one by the management. Upon her re-appearance this year, however, she failed to "draw," so volatile is the taste of the British public. A very important "item at the Alhambra remains to be mentioned—namely, the music. There is no doubt that the orchestra of forty-two performers under Mons. Jacobi is the finest in London, with the exception of the Royal Italian Opera; a pre-eminence which is only to be maintained at the yearly cost of 4,000l. The great cry of the regular patrons of the halls is for novelty, and it frequently passes the wit of the most capable director to secure it. This is not the height of the season for them, but Mr. Hollingshead declares that he is surprised or two up his sleeve; in particular, he shows you some photographs of Miss Jenny Joyce, an American artist of all the talents and many charms, who is shortly coming to London, and who he certain to "hit the public." Finally you hear of the one hundred and twenty other employes of the Palace, including firemen, porters, caretakers, checktakers, lamplighters, and waiters; of thirty dressers, and twenty-one barmaids. As regards the artists, of all arms, it is good to hear that a more steady and sober set of people are not to be found. Many of them are, from the exigencies of their calling, almost teetotallers.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. R. P. PERRY, East Yorkshire Regiment, has resigned his probationary appointment in the 23rd Madras Infantry, and is posted to the 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, pending further orders.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant E. P. England, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Subaltern. 19th Punjab Infantry.—Major A. J. Brander to be 2nd in Command, vice Kelly transferred to the 32nd Pioneers; Captain A. H. Wilmer to be Wing Commander, remaining seconded; and Captain G. A. McCarthy to be Wing Commander, sub. pro tem. 7th Bengal Infantry.—Captain H. B. Vaughan to be Wing Commander; and Lieutenant E. F. Hood to be permanent Wing Officer; 28th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant J. C. M. Wheeler, Derbyshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1-3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant J. G. Edwardes, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain E. J. Sharpe, Lieutenants G. H. Lawrence, E. T. Browne and H. Maclear, East Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenants A. C. Roberts, Royal Fusiliers, and L. T. Saunderson, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain W. S. Burrell, West Surrey Regiment; Lieutenants G. C. Rynd, Manchester Regiment; F. F. McConaghey, Royal Irish Regiment; C. B. Winter, Lincolnshire Regiment; C. Toogood, Border Regiment; W. St. A. Wake, R. A. Haviland and F. B. Prideaux, Middlesex Regiment; H. S. Woolrych, Liverpool Regiment. To 3rd Battalions.—Lieutenant G. P. Thorp, Rifle Brigade.

LIEUTENANT J. F. BROWNE, Kohat Mountain Battery, is granted one month's leave to Simla, on private affairs.

A PONDICHERRY STORY.

A LITTLE mild excitement was recently caused in Pondicherry by the arrival of a lady and gentleman, who bore the sounding titles of le Comte and Comtesse Drouhet d'Erlon. This is, of course, a well-known French name, as Drouhet d'Erlon was a celebrated leader of cavalry under the first Napoleon, and fought at Waterloo. Naturally enough, society was on tip-toe to find out everything about these distinguished visitors, who had shed their cards freely all round, and who had even advertised in the pages of the *Moniteur*, that the Comte and Comtesse Drouhet d'Erlon would receive every Tuesday from 5 to 7 p.m., and, further, had issued a correcting advertisement in the same paper, altering their day of reception to Thursday. Everyone flocked to see them, and much to the surprise of everyone, neither the Count nor Countess could speak a word of French; the Count explained that he had been brought up in Scotland and America and had forgotten his native tongue; and indeed his accent was a good deal in favor of his assertion. La Comtesse was English, the daughter of a retired army doctor; and claimed a relationship with the great Dupleix, but it was subsequently learned from the English Consul that her father was a pensioned apothecary, named Greengrass, who had to present himself before the Consul, to have his existence certified on his pension bill, and it was easily traced that no descendant of Dupleix had ever borne the name of Greengrass. And now a certain amount of doubt and uneasiness began to be felt, and Madame la Comtesse's reception was not so popular as before. In the early part of last month, the Count left Pondicherry on some important affairs that claimed his attention in Poona and other distant cities. He had not been long gone, however, when an extradition warrant was sent for him by the British Government, on some charge of imbroglios in Travancore. As the man was no longer in Pondicherry, nothing was said about it, and Madame still posed as la Comtesse Drouhet d'Erlon, and attended the ball of the Fete National, on the 14th July, under that title. But ugly rumours were in circulation, and it was asserted that the Count was an American, named Carleton, who had been manager or assistant in a firm in Cochin. La Comtesse thought that it was time for her also to clear out, which she effectively did on the 30th ultimo, leaving a sorrowing circle of creditors. Their house in the Rue Villenour has been attached, and a couple of *grades cantiares* may be seen there daily, but the Count and Countess have sought "fresh fields and pastures new." Mr. Greengrass, however, still resides in Pondicherry, and is reported to be contemplating the establishment of a chemist's shop.—*Madras Times.*

THE vineyards of California appear to prosper the receipts of wine and brandy in San Francisco having last year been fifteen or sixteen per cent. over those of the year before. Prices, moreover, were fifteen per cent. better. The best qualities of wine go mostly to France and England—the brandy chiefly to Hamburg and Bremen, but it is expected that the wine export trade will be checked by the increased duty of fifteen per cent. in France. Even Japan has become a customer—indeed, an important customer for Californian wines. The first shipment of five thousand gallons of claret was made from Cloverdale to Yokohama only last autumn, but the merchants are reported to have been shipping largely to Japan during the latter half of the year. There have also been heavy shipments to the Hawaiian Islands and Central America.

NOVELTIES IN WATCHES.

THE increased demand for watches of a more or less complicated character, which have hitherto been available only to the wealthy and the many improvements which have been made, resulting in